BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1825. No. 1855.

St. Thomas's Church,

SUNDAY next being CHRISTMAS DAY, there will be a Collection made after the Sermon as usual, for the Benefit of European and other poor.

HENRY DAVIES,
SENIOR CHAPLAIN.

VESTRY ROOM,
20th Dec. 1825.

A CARD.

THE Honorable the Governor requests the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's Service, and of the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Servants, at Parell, to a Ball and Supper, on Monday January 2d at 9 o'Clock.

KEITH ALEX. JACKSON,
AIDE-DE-CAMP.

PARELL HOUSE,
19th Dec. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 24th Instant, at their Room, Sundry Articles of Household Furniture, to close several accounts, Table, Chairs, Couches, Cots &c. Silver Ware, Books, Chandeliers, &c.

AND

Carpenters Tools, of the best description in small Lots, Two Detonating Double Barrelled Fowling Pieces, Kidderminster Carpets of Sizes, suitable for Tents.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 28th Instant, a quantity of Port Wine, & Sherry, in half Chest, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. The Wine may be tasted at KEMPT & CO'S. Shop, any time previous to the Sale.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

Kempt and Co.

[redacted]CTFULLY acquaint the [redacted] that No. 6 of the Quarterly Oriental Magazine, has reached them, (from April to June 1825,) 5 Rupees each Copy.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 22d Instant,
THE NEAT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES,
NEARLY NEW
OF A FAMILY LEAVING INDIA,

COMPRISING Jackwood Chairs, Couches, Ottoman, Card, Dressing and Sofa Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Chests of Drawers, Teapoys, Bedsteads and Beddings, Children's Cots and Chairs, Child's Cart, Sideboards, Dispense Cupboards, Wall Shades, Globe Lamps. Glassware, Earthenware, &c.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK.

A Landaulette, a Grey Mare, a Grey Buggy horse, and two Saddle horses.

AND

A Single and Double poled Tent.

Meadows Street, 21st Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On Monday Next the 26th Instant,

On the Esplanade opposite the Church Gate at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon a Lot of twenty Arab and Persian Horses, the whole of which will be Sold without Reserve, also Several Buggies and other Vehicles.

Medows Street, 21st Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
SPODES ELEGANT
DINNER SETS
OF
EARTHEN WARE,
CONTAINING

SIX Dozen Table Plates, Four Dozen Soup Ditto, Four Dozen Dessert Ditto, Four Dozen Cheese Ditto, Two Dozen Hotwater Ditto, Twenty Dishes of Sizes, Two Fish Drains. Four Gravy Dishes, Four Curry Ditto, Four Beefsteak Ditto, Four Vegetable Ditto, Three Soup Tureens, Four Sauce Ditto, Four Pickle Canoes, Two Sallad Bowl Four Baking Dishes, and Four Butter Boats.

Blue and White Sets of the above Contents, ... Rs. 275
Neatly Enamelled Do. Do. .. 225
Ditto with Green or Red Borders, 175

Double Sets or half Sets of the above may be had.

ALSO,

Blue and White Devonport Sets for 24 Persons. 175

Meadows Street, 21st Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST OPENED
A CASE OF GENTLEMEN'S
ELEGANT
DRAB BEAVER HATS,
EACH Rs. 22,
BLACK DITTO
EACH Rs. 18.

Meadows Street, 21st Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEW
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANNICA
HANDSOMLY BOUND
IN 26 VOLS.
PRICE Rs. 500
NAUTICAL ALMANACS
FOR 1826 AND 1827.

Meadows Street, 21ST DEC. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
SEVERAL NEW
MADRAS BUILT
BUGGIES,
PRICE: Rs. 750, 800, & 850.
TO BE SEEN AT MR. HIGGS'S STABLES.

Bombay, 21st December 1825.

Mr. G. Higgs,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has just received a fresh supply of very Superior strong Arab Horses.

Mr. H. Begs to inform the Gentlemen who have honored him with their numerous Commissions that he will take the earliest opportunity to supply them.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

A NEAT

BAROUCHE

WITH A PAIR OF

GRAY HORSES

AND HARNESS,

The whole complete and in very good Condition.

PRICE : Rs. 1700.

ALSO

A SECOND HAND

ENGLISH BUILT

CHARIOT,

PRICE : Rs. 400.

Meadows Street, 21st Dec. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

On Commission,

AN ELEGANT

ENGLISH BUILT

CURRICLE

OR

BUGGY,

WITH Curricle and Buggy Harness belonging to a Gentleman returning to England.

PRICE: Rs. 1200.

Meadows Street, 21st Dec. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, the 31st Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

SIXTEEN CASES

OF

EUROPE PIECE GOODS

IMPORTED by the Ship Simpson, belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM PIELL, Esq as under, viz,

10 Cases of Striped Cambrics each contains 100 Pieces.

6 Do. of Long Cloths of different numbers, each contains 50 Pieces.

TERMS

Cash, and the Lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the date of Sale, otherwise they will be Resold on account and risk of first purchasers.

Bombay, 21st December 1825.

Cursetjee Borjorjee

HAS received by a late arrival the following Articles which are now exposed for Sale in his Room in Hummum Street No. 12 next Door to Messrs. BHEECAJEE MERJEE and CO.

Superfine English Thick Broad Cloth, Blue, Scarlet, Black, Brown, Mixture.

Fine French Blue Cloth, 8 Rupees per Yard.

Weights to keep down papers of various ornaments, also Cut Bottles for Essences &c. Pots of Artificial Flowers in pots with glass Covers, a few Lady's work Boxes with Musick.

Velvet Bottle Corks.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 2d January 1826.

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE

EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

H. F. Dent Esq.

CONSISTING of Silver Butter, Milk and Tea Pots, Spoons and Forks, Plated Curry Dishes, Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Milk Pots, Bottle Stands, Hooka complete. Guns and Pistols, Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be sold a young English Mare belonging to the Estate.

Bombay, 21st December 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT any Person or Persons having any Claim or Demand whatever against Mr. GEORGE OSBORN late of the Firm of BAXTER and Co. are desired to present the same for adjustment without delay at No. 1 Apollo Street oposite Messrs. WOOLER and Co.

Bombay, 21st December, 1825.

FIRST

Calcutta Lottery.

of 1826.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the office of Messrs. PRINSEP & Co. at Rs. 112 each.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

CARRIAGES

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Patrick Stewart and Co.

A Handsome Landaulet (imported per Cambridge) with Patent Mail Coach Axle-trees, Painted Green and fitted in a very Superior Style.

Four Newest Fashion Stanhopes with Patent Axle-trees, imported per Sarah.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

THE ALLIANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

4, NEW COURT, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

PRESIDENTS.

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SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD. Esq.
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WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq.
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Bankers—MESSRS. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS.—

MESSRS. HOARE, BARNETT, and Co.

Actuary.—BENJAMIN GOMPERTZ, Esq. F. R. S.

Secretary.—ANDREW HAMILTON, Esq.

Physician.—JOHN R. HUME, M. D. CURZON STREET.

Counsel.—LANCELOT SHADWELL, Esq.

Solicitor.—JOHN M. PEARCE, Esq.

Surveyor.—THOMAS ALLASON, Esq.

PERCY STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 1824.

PERSONS effecting Assurances, with the ALLIANCE COMPANY, will enjoy the following important and striking Advantages.

I. PERFECT SECURITY.—The Capital of £5,000,000, under the immediate management of the above Board of Direction, is pledged for the security of the Assured.

II. HONOR AND LIBERALITY IN THE SETTLMEENT OF LOSSES.—The well-known character of the Members of the Direction, affords, on this head, every possible security.

III. MODERATE PREMIUMS OF ASSURANCE.

The Scale of Premiums has been pre-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Higgs and Briggs

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III. MODERATE PREMIUMS OF ASSURANCE.

The Scale of Premiums has been pre-

pared expressly for India; and the Rates are lower than those which have been hitherto required in this Country.

IV. PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS BY THE ASSURED.

THE PROFITS appropriated to the Assured, will be distributed at the close of each successive period of Five Years, in the form of a per-centage, on the Premiums which have been paid.

V. Parties who obtain the settlement of losses from Fire are not thereby deprived of their right to participate in the profits of the Company.

VI. Losses by Lightning will be made good.

VII. The extended scale on which the Society is formed, gives rise to the expectation that the Profits to be divided will be large.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to, by Messrs. REMINGTON, CRWFORD and Co. Agents of the Company in Bombay who are authorized to issue Fire Policies, adjust losses, and transact all other business connected with the agency of the Fire Department.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

For Sale

A FEW Hhds. still remain of Stein and Sim's PALE ALE, imported per Ceres, at Ninety Rupees per Hhd.

The quality of Hhds. sold of this Batch is highly approved of, and is esteemed superior to the last importation which gave such satisfaction.

A few Chests, 3 Dozen bottles in each of very Superior Brandy, ten years old from Delamain and Co. Cognac, at 20 Rupees per Doz. Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1825.

To Ladies & Gentlemen

GOING TO ENGLAND,

AN European wishes for a situation to attend on a Family, understands making of Bread and Pastry, can Shave and cut Hair if required, terms no object, a line addressed to W. G.---at Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS, will be particularly attended to.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

For Sale

AT THE

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

Passage to Liverpool,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

ALFRED,

OF 720 TONS BURTHEN,

John Lamb,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Liverpool direct on the 10th January, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope. This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John L. Studd,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London on the 25th Instant.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations: plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

For Passengers only for

LONDON,

THE SHIP

SARAH,

550 TONS,

William Tucker,

(LATE OF THE GANGES)

COMMANDER.

WILL positively sail on the 1st of January 1826.

This Ship has been fitted up with every possible convenience for the accommodation of Passengers, and carries a Surgeon, Plans of which may be seen and particulars known at the Office of FRAMJEE CAWASJEE.

Bombay, 21st Dec. 1825.

For Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

Exmouth. A.-1.

730 TONS,

CAPTAIN SAMUEL OWEN,

Hon'ble Compauy's Service.

WAS positively to sail from Portsmouth on the 1st of October, and may be expected to arrive here in February. She will be despatched without delay.

This Ship has elegant accommodations for Passengers, being fitted up to bring out the Commander in Chief Sir THOMAS BRADFORD, and Suite.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Rampart Row, 21st December 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of JOOTA NARRAN late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, be granted to NAGUR JOOTA, the only Son and Hair at Law of the said deceased.—All Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 17th day of December 1825.

(2) BROWNE, PROCTOR

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર•જુઠા•નારણ• શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•હીનદુહતો•હેની•માલ• મીલકતનુ• અખતીઆર• નાંમુ•લે વાશારૂં•ફિ•મરનારનો•ફિખ્તો•છે જે•મરને•મલે• ફિ•વાશતે•શર વે•લોકો• હેનાં• બાબશતાવો• હો ફિ• તેહનાંવોને• જાહેર•થાઈ *

તા૦ ૧૭ મી•ડીસેમબર• ૧૮૨૫

બરોન•

કોરટનો•વકીલ

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1825. No. 1855.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH DECEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No, 372 of 1825.—The following appointment is sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Lieut. A. R. Wilson of the 13th Regt. N. I. to be Major of Brigade to the Forces vice Mathews deceased,---Date of Appointment 29th Nov. 1825.

No, 373 of 1825.---A Regimental Order by Lieut. Colonel Hessman Commandant of Artillery dated 31st ultimo, appointing Captain Foy, to the Temporary chage of the Depot of instruction at Matoongah is confirmed.

No. 374 of 1825.---In consequence of the death of Lieutenant R. Carr, on the 19th ult. the following promotion is sanctioned.

21st Regt. N. I.

Ensign Geo. Nelson Prior to be Lieutenant vice Carr, deceased,—Date of rank 20th November 1825.

No. 375 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that whenever European Troops are employed, either on field Service or at stations, where there may be no Chaplain, Commanding Officers are to direct the Brigade Major or other Staff Officers of each Brigade or station, or the Officers of the day with each European corps, to perform clerical duties when requisite, without any separate or distinct appointment being made.

Bombay Castle, 9th Dec. 1825.

No. 376 of 1825.---The following orders by Lieut. Col. Taylor, Commanding a Brigade in the Field, are confirmed.

An Order dated Poona 16th Nov. 1825 appointing Lt. Thos. Bell of the 9th Regt. N. I. to act as Qr. Mr. of Brigade, until the Officer appointed to fill that situation shall join, or until further orders.

An Order dated Cowsoordie 23d November 1825, appointing Serjeant James Adams of H. M's. 20th Regt. Baggage Serjeant to the Brigade, and Gunner John Taylor of the Horse Artillery, Laboratory Serjeant in the Ordnance Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1825.

No. 377 of 1825.—The Commissary General being about to proceed on the annual Tour of Inspection of the principal Stations of his Department, according to Sections I Art. II of the Commissariat Regulations, will continue during his absence to conduct the general Superintendence of the Department.

Captain Falconer, Assistant Commissary General, will conduct the Commissariat duties of the Presidency during Lt. Col. Baker's absence.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1825.

No. 378 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, the following temporary appointments.

Lieut. Col. Commandant Hessman of the Artillery to Command the Presidency Division of the Army, and Lieutenant Colonel M. Kennedy the Surat Division.

Lieutenant Col. Hodgson is appointed to the Command of the Regiment of Artillery, and will take his seat at the Military Board accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 10th Dec. 1825.

No. 379 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Captain J. W. Watson of the Regiment of Artillery of the office of Commissary of Storess, in the Surat Division of the Army, and to grant him a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Captain J. Laurie Assistant to the Commissary of Stores, to the P. D. A. is appointed to succeed Captain Watson as Commissary of Stores, to the Surat Division of the Army.

Captain S. J. C. Falconar is appointed to succeed Captain Laurie as Assistant Commissary of Stores to the P. D. A. Lieutenant W. Morley will act for Captain Falconer until that Officer can be spared from his present duty in Cutch.

Bombay Castle, 10th Dec. 1825.

No. 380 of 1825.---Ensign C. S. Thomas of the 10th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate, for three Years from the date of his Embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1825.

No. 381 of 1825.---The undermentioned Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe on their private affairs for three Years from the date of Embarkation.

Major Samuel R. Strover.

Capt. W. H. Foy.

No. 382 of 1825.---An order by Lieut Colonel Cleiland, dated Sattarah Sunday 9th Oct. 1825, directing Assistant Surgeon Inglis M. D. to perform the Medical duties of the Residency at the requisition of Major Briggs, as a temporary arrangement is confirmed.

No. 383 of 1825.---In consequence of Captain George Taylor of the 1st Bombay European Regt. having been placed on the Pension List, and the death of Lieut. J. L. Mathews of the 5th Regt. N. I. and Lieut. J. Majoribanks of the 3d Regt. N. I. the following promotions are made.

1st Bombay European Regiment.

Lieut. J. Watts to be Capt. of a Campany vice Taylor placed on the Pension List,—Date of Rank 3d Dec. 1825.

Supernumerary Lieut. Alex. Ore to be brought on the effective stength vice Watts promoted.—Do. do. do.

3d Regiment N. I.

Ensign W. A. Wroughton, to be Lieut. vice Majoribanks deceased.—29th Nov. 1825.

5th Regiment N. I.

Ensign H. M. Duncan to be Lieut. vice Mathews deceased.—Do. do.

Bombay Castle, 14th December, 1825.

No. 384 of 1825—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major General Sir Lionel Smith K. C. B. to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and be absent from his command to the end of this month.

Bombay Castle, 15th December, 1825.

No 385 of 1825.---Ensign T. E. Taylor of the 12th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough on sick certificate, for three years, from the date of embarkation.

No. 386 of 1825.---With the view to relieve the estates of deceased Officers from the loss to which they are liable in the remittance of the proceeds thereof from subordinate stations to the presidency by private bills, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the General Order by government, of the 19th July last, (No. 241 of 1825.) to authorize such remittances being made thro' the Military Paymaster by a Bill on the Military Accountant; the estates in question being of course liable to the fixed exchange on the Local currencies as issued to the Troops.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 15th Dec. 1825.

Mr. W. John Graham, Second Assistant to the Collector in Candiesh.

Mr. James Erskine, Third Assistant to the Collector in Candiesh.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d.* to 1 | 11*d.*
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1825.

We regret extremely to learn, by the following extract from the India Gazette, that the death of the indefatigable traveller Mr. Moorcroft, is no longer a matter of doubt.

Extract of Persian letter from Aga Hussein to Moollah Shakoor, dated Umrutsur 22d of the month of Rubhee A. H. 1241, (corresponding with the 4th Nov. 1825.

" I have had an interview with Meera Mul " and Assa Nuna, at Shekarpoor, Bankers, " who mentioned that they received a letter from Cabul, from the contents of which " it appears that Mr. Moorcroft, who had been " to Bokhara, had proceeded to a town near " the city called Ankho, to purchase horses, " and had died there a few days after his arrival. The Chief of Ankho seized nine " horses, and all the property belonging to the " deceased. The other gentleman who was " in company with Mr. MOORCROFT had gone " to Bulkh, and remained there in a sickly " state, having sent information of the conduct " of the Chief of Ankho, to the King of " Bokhara."

A report is in circulation, that Runjeet Sing has made some hostile preparations against Scinde, and such is the ge

neral consternation in that country, that the merchants have directed their agents in Bombay, to postpone the execution of their orders for merchandize till farther advice. Another has also been received, but to which little probability can be attached, that he is moving with 70,000 men towards Bhurtpore to assist the rebel party.

Amongst the proceedings in America which have lately attracted attention, is a singular resolution formed by some of the Southern States, by which men of colour, who may enter their ports on board foreign vessels, are to be imprisoned, till the vessels to which they belong are again ready for sea. What plausible pretext may have been given for so extraordinary a proceeding we have not been informed, nor is it easy to imagine any reasonable grounds, for such a violation of the first principles that regulate the intercourse of nations, to say nothing of humanity: but by whatever views of policy it may be justified, in the assemblies of these dealers in human flesh, nothing short of insanity, could expect submission on the part of foreign states, to so gross an insult.

The John Bull's charge, mentioned in last Saturdays Courier, "that the Bombay papers have thrown no light on the affairs relating to Cutch" might with more propriety have been reversed, seeing, that newspapers are but as mirrors, reflecting the light they may receive; and if we have not the same brilliant list of martial deeds to enlighten our pages, as those which ever & anon, furnish our more fortunate bretheren to the eastward, with interesting descriptions, and subjects for the display of acute penetration, lively wit, or ponderous arguments, drawn from the profound depths of political sagacity, it is our misfortune; but then we are saved the temptation to hypocrisy, which some of our cotemporaries cannot withstand, but with the same pen express a pious wish for universal peace, and strong symptoms of delight at early information of a bloody battle, with a wondrous editorial relish for another.

But we must confess, that whatever might have been the employment of our troops in Cutch, we fully expected some topographical accounts, which could not have been other than interesting, as hitherto but little has been published regarding that part of India, nor does it appear that little is correct, & we still entertain a hope that the cold season will afford many opportunities for collecting local intelligence, and that those who may possess it, will be equally liberal with our Bengal neighbours, who invariably, when marching in an unknown track, have most willingly communicated the fruits of their researches.

When the Fort of Bombay was designed, the engineer could not have had the most distant idea of so extensive a population ever inhabiting it as at present, or a more commodious plan for ingress and egress, would doubtless have been adopted; for now an attempt to pass through the Bazar gate, particularly in the afternoon, is not only accompanied with great inconvenience and delay, but often with danger. A few days since a gentleman was nearly killed by a violent blow, from some timber forced into his pelanquin, when the gateway was so crowded as to preclude a possibility of the bearers removing. In some Forts it is usual to enter at one gate and go out at another; a regulation which the sentinels are ordered to enforce, and consequently obviates the danger of people and carriages coming in contact, where there is not sufficient room to pass. How far such a regulation might be advisable in Bombay we shall not presume to determine.

Nor are the obstructions at the Bazar gate wholely caused by passengers; but as one evil frequently produces another, the throng at so great a thoroughfare attracts a number of mendicants, who take up their stations in the most confined places, where it is impossible to avoid the disgusting appearance and effluvia of disease, or the importunities of distress, which people are not always prepared to silence by affording relief.

Much has already been said on this subject of distress in the Courier; and its evils must be apparent to every one; but the numerous difficulties to surmount before a remedy can be applied, have either tired exertion, or baffled the wisdom of legislators, almost in every country and in every age; and such have been the variety of opinions, that even in the same country, poverty has at one time been treated as a crime, & at another not only relieved, but held in high respect and religious veneration, as is the case with the greater part of the native population throughout India at the present moment. In Rome the poor were often supported in a state of indolence, by public and private charity, and towards the close of the republican government, five bushels of corn were given every month to each individual; yet this was afterwards discouraged, and the civil law in the other extreme, expell'd every idle person from the city, and even the support of orphans was withdrawn. In Athens, idleness was at one time a capital offence, and although this law was alter'd by Solon, still it was severely punished; and in England a second conviction was, under a statute of Henry 8th punished with death, if the unfortunate being was above 8 years of age---At the present period, English law, though not quite so sanguinary, still holds the mere sleeping under a hedge for want of better shelter, to be a crime of considerable importance to the state, and inflicts confinement with hard labour —Yet experience has not proved that punishment makes people richer, or that being immured in a dungeon for six months, is a recommendation to future employment. The great error in all public endeavours to check mendicity, has generally been the want of a just medium, between classing poverty with crime and indiscriminate support to the idle; while the diversity of opionions with regard to objects of charity, secures some assistance to every one who asks it in the public ways, particularly as those who do not give from motives of compassion, are often willing to purchase a temporary relief from the annoyance of importunity, though by the same means, they ensure a repetition. The very reasons which induces one man to propose a flagellation or the tread-wheel, opens the heart of another, & with it his purse. Our brother of the Courier for instance, with an impartiality which would do credit to an *Archon* of the *Areopagus*, seems proof against any influence from the youth and plump appearance of the *fair* mendicants, while we remember, on having asked a friend, why he gave a rupee to one who seemed very capable of the most active employment, he replied, " who could refuse so pretty a girl.?"—Query if a poor old woman would have drawn a pise from *his* pocket.

Many of our cotemporarys observations are just, and his motives laudable; but his conclusions are somewhat at variance as to liberality. In speaking of the females, who have particularly attracted his attention to the state of our *plebs urbana*, it is presumed, from their being accompanied by a " *brood*" that " they enjoy the happiness of the married state."—This is charitable,—but in drawing one conclusion from another, liberality vanishes as his argument becomes weaker, and while allowing the females to possess virtue, their unknown husbands are supposed to be destitute of common honesty. We suspect that these chantresses must have disturbed the composition of his editorial column, and had they but warbled in soft cadences by moonlight, under his window, instead of reciting their tales of woe in doleful chorus, of which he complains, the honesty of their husbands would never have been call'd into question, and poverty with all her sins, might have escaped endictment in the Courier.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Lieut. Billamore, 17th Regt.
Cadet Charles F. Homer, Cavalry.
Do. Robt. Henry Goodenough, Infantry.
Ensign T. Amond, 22d Regt. N.
Captain W. Inglis, 2d Gr. Regt.
Lieut. W. F. Allen, 24th Regt

Lieut. Col. Delamotte, 3d Lt. Cy.
Capt. J. Keith, A. A. General.
Major General Sir L. Smith.
Lieut. Coghlan, Artillery.
Assist. Surg. Henry Michie, 29th Regt.
DEPARTURES.---Major Robt. Parker, 3d Regt. M. Cy.
Assist. Surg. Preston, Madras Establishment.
Assist. Surg. J. Pringle, 22d Regt.
Capt. Newton, Brigade Major.
Lieut. W. P. Pripp, 22d Regt.
Lieut. Hurt, 22d Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Dec. 18th. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed, Syrang, from Mandavie.

DEPARTURES.---Dec. 14th. Barque Ceres, (Free Trader,) Daniel Warren, Commander, to London.

Do. 15th. Armed Ketch Chacer. Mussa Peerbhoy, Syrang, to Broach and Tankara Bunder.

Do. 17th. French Ship La Madras, J. Pieck, Commander, to Pondicherry.

Do. 18th. Ship Hannah, Thomas Shepherd, Commander, to London.

Do. 19th. Ship Charles Forbes, A. W. Clarke, Commander, to China.

Passengers by Ceres.---Albert Hervy, Gerald Hervy, Charles do. Children.

Do. by French Ship La Madras.---M. Le Vicomte de Richmont, Mr. Belanger, Mr. F. J. Lugrin.

Do. by Hannah.---Captain Foy, Captain Watson, Capt. Paterson, Ensign Taylor, Ensign Thomas, Dr. Preston, Mrs. Claw and 3 Children.

Do. by Forbes.---Mr. Gibson, to Ceylon.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Cumbrian for London.
Maitland for ditto.
Alfred for ditto.
Sarah for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—November 24. French Ship Nancy, C. Guezenee, from Bordeaux 11th August.

Do. Ship King George the Fourth, P. Butler, from Madrass 1st November.

Do. do. Sir Edward Paget, J. Geary, from Madras 10th November.

Do. Dutch Ship Burving, W. Lister, from Batavia 10th October.

November 25. Ship East Indian, P. Roy, from Rangoon 13th November.

November 27. Ship Perseverance, D. K. Brown. from Liverpool 18th July.

Do. 27. Brig Sarah, H. Lambie, for Penang.

November 28. American Ship Asia, W. Sheed, from Philadelphia 19th July.

Do. 29. Ship Lady Campbell, G. Betham, for London---Ditto Caroline, W. Kidson, for Ramree---Ditto Nerbudda, G. Wallace, for Ditto.

Passengers per French Ship Nancy :—Mr. J. B. Razet; Mr. C. J. Pouchelin: and Mr. J. A. Walker.

Per Sir Edward Paget,:—Captain William G. Mackenzie, B. N. I.; Captain J. H. Crisp, M. N. I.; Dr. Davidson, Bengal Military Establishment; Dr. Kemto, H. M. 59th Regt. William Jackson, Esq. Attorney at Law; John Allen, Esq. Rev. M. Winslow, Missionary, Ceylon; H. Armstrong, Esq. C. S.; Messrs. W. Martin, T. B. Moorhouse, George Ricketts, J. O. Owen, and T. Snodgrass Fast, Cadets, Bengal Establishment; I. M. Twiddell, Esq. Assist. Surgeon. B. E.; Mrs. Geary; Mrs. Mackenzie; Mrs Davidson; Mrs. Winslow; Miss Hagar; Miss Adam; Miss C. Adam; and Master Winslow.

Per King George the Fourth from Madras :—M. Elliot, Esq; Captain Woodgate, Commanding the Troops; Lieutenants Mann and Surgeons, 54th King's; John Batton, Esq. Sargeant; Ensign Gray, Royals; Mr. J. Wetherall, Merchant; Mr. W. Maggs, Mariner, 1 Serjeant and 75 Rank and File, H. M. 54th Regiment.

Per Burving from Batavia:—T. Anderson Esq.

Per East Indian, from Rangoon :—Captain Taylor H. M. 89th Regiment; Lieut. Lowe, R. N. and Mr. G. Reed, Marine.

Per American Ship Asia from Philadelphia:—G. D. Blackie and J. M. Rulon Esquires, Super Cargoes; Revd. G. D. Boardman, Missionary; Mrs. S. H. Boardman; Mrs. M. Fowler; and Mr. J. H. Haines.

DEPARTURE.—Nov, 23. Brig McCauly, John Acken, for Arracan,

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 15th inst. at St Thomas's Church, George Forbes Esq. to Matilda, second daughter of Henry Willis Esq. of Rumford. Essex.

BIRTH.---At Rutnagurry, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Dr. Shaw, of a Son.

DEATH.—On the morning of the 1st Instant, at Dapoolee. Southern Konkan, at the early age of 22 years. sincerely and deservedly regretted, the Lady of Lieutenant W. F. Allen, of the 24th Regiment N. Infantry.

"Who knows if Heav'n with ever bounteous pow'r
Shall add to morrow to the present hour?"

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—On the 16th Nov. Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master Deare, of the 69th. Regt. N. I. to Anne Somerset eldest daughter of Philip Hughes, Esq. Upper Montague Street, Russel Square.

At Calcutta, on the 21st November, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr. Joseph Young, of the Adjutant General's Office, and only son of the late Mr. Thomas Young, of the Bengal Marine Establishment, to Mary, only Daughter of the late James Moran, Esq.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th November, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. W. Eales, Mr. J. L. Muffin, to Miss Ann Elizabeth, second Daughter of the late Thomas Muffin, Esq.

BIRTHS.---At Patna, on the 14th Oct. Mrs John Dias, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 23d Nov. the Lady of C. A. Cavorke, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 23d Nov. at 2 A. M. the wife of Mr. Joseph Rodrigues, of a daughter.

At Cossypore, near Calcutta, on the 25th November, at the House of Major C. H. Campbell; the Lady of Lieutenant, J. G. Collins, of His Majesty's 13th Dragoons, of a Daughter.

At Chittagong, on the 21st November, the Lady of William Graham, Rsq. M. D., of a Daughter.

At Delhie, on the 24th October, Mrs. Charlotte Gould, of a Son.

At Delhie, on the 5th November, Mrs. Ellen Collins, of a Son,

DEATHS.---At Calcutta, on the 23d of Nov. Mr. James Deostell, formerly a Branch Pilot, aged 63 years.

On 23d of November, at Moorhadabad, Lieut. and Adj. Gibbs 43d Regt. N. I.

On 23d Nov. Mr. Anthony Paternoster, aged 70 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Nov. Mr. Peter Rebeiro aged 110 years.

In Durromtollah, Calcutta, on Sunday morning, the 27th November, Mr. James Dorward, of Montrose, aged 28 years.

At the Company's Factory, Luckipoee, on the 16th November, Francis Dempster Gordon, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.--On the 2d Instant, by Special License, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, M.A. Mr. Joseph Peter Rowbotham to Miss Rachael Sarah Hooker, youngest daughter of Mr. Deputy Commissary D. Hooker.

On Thursday the 1st of December, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A. Mr. Walter Patrick Joyes, to Miss Mary Anu Boardman.

On the 5th Instant, Mr. Francis Michael Cholet, to Miss Jane M'Nicoll.

DEATHS.—On the 25th Nov. at Wescott's Gardens, Anna Maria, the beloved & affectionate wife of R Fraser Lewis, Esq.

At Prome, on the afternoon of the 2d November, of fever, Ensign R. K. Macleod, of the 43d Regiment M. N. I.

At the Residency, Hydrabad, after a few days illness, Lieut. Fleming Kelso, of H, M. 13th Regiment Light Dragoons, youngest son of Colonel Kelso of Dunkeith in Ayrshire, most sincerely regretted.

At Bellary, on the morning of the 30th of November, the Lady of Lieutenant Metcalefe, 4th Regiment N. I. Fort Adjutant at that station, after a painful illness of nearly a month which she bore with the greatest resignation. Her husband and remaining child are thus deprived of a most exemplary wife and mother.

On the 10th November, at Mahattee near Arracan, aged 20 years, Ensign James Richard Savage, of the 10th Regt. Madras N. I.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—July 19, Captain Rd. Cozens, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Madras Establisment, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of John Heath, Esq. of Paddington.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU, NOV. 29.

II.

DR. TYTLER TO (THE LATE) DR. GRANT.

Arracan, August 1, 1825.

SIR,—Agreeably to the directions received from Captain Leslie and yourself, regarding the proper mode of submitting a representation of the privations (part of which yourselves have witnessed) to which the patients in his Majesty's 54th Hospital are subjected, I do myself the honor to state for your information—that complaints are daily made to me by the sick of deficiency in number of the fowls ordered for the diet, and in consequence many, who feel an appetite for fowl, but are incapable of using beef, are deprived of meat diet for days together, at this very much to the detriment of their health.

I further beg to mention, it is frequently with the utmost difficulty that even the most common articles, such as sago and sugar, are forthcoming when required, and eggs, although abundant in the bazar, and ordered repeatedly from the Commissariat Sircar, are not obtainable, nor have in one single instance being furnished when directed.

I likewise beg to state, that the Steward's Department of the Hospital, of H. M. 54th Regiment, is at present confided to the hands of a country-born boy, altogether incompetent to the fulfillment of the duties which that important situation demands, and that he represented himselsf to me a few evenings ago, as being incapable of performing the task assigned to him, and requested to be relieved.

I farther have to mention that the dinners for the patients are most irregularly and improperly cooked, so much so that the sick represent themselves unable to use the beef presented to them for food, on account of its toughness, badness and dryness.

The Sircar appointed by the Commissariat is an old worn out man, altogether unfit for the situation, and incapable of performing its duties, and is for days at a time absent from the Hospital and never renders any satisfactory explanation for the omissions, or neglect of which he is guilty.

A great number of the sick are in want of bedding and clothing, and this to

, that an instance recently came under my wn immediate observation in which a man in milder disesae, relinquished his own blanket to another affected with ague, with which he has been attacked in Hospital—having originally been admitted with a different complaint. The whole of the Subordinate Medical Establishments attached to this Hospital are either at the present moment labouring under fever, or have recently recovered from that malady Several of the most important Medicines are wanting in the Dispensary of the Hospital, the whole stock is nearly exhausted, and will in the course of a short time be entirely so, if a supply be not speedily furnished.

Under the above circumstances, the state of H. M. 54th Hospital, the number of the sick, the little improvement made in their health and the proportion of deaths cannot, it appears to me, be deemed surprizing. But I request to be distinctly understood, that the present letter is written with reluctance, & extorted from me by the pressing circumstances of this grievous case. It proceeds from no invidious motive of imputing unnecessary blame to any Department in the public Service, nor any individual connected with it: But entirely from that stern sense of public duty whose undeviating principles have invariably formed a rule for my conduct, in the course of my career as a public Servant of Government, and which at the present moment, I feel to be more particularly urgent on me, in consequence of being hourly exposed to the heart-rending spectacle of brave soldiers, who have victoriously fought the Battles of England, in every quarter of the Globe; and in Europe delivered our beloved country from the most frightful tyranny, with which the world has been ever cursed, suffering, and, I might add, perishing for want of common necessaries in the midst of the swamps of Arracan.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) R. TYTLER, M. D. *Surgeon.*

We many add, that a specimen of the biscuit ued out to the troops has been shewn us, and of a nature so unwholesome as to appal us to look at it, and especially when the reis pressed upon us that such disgusting has been offered as food to men fighting, ing, and triumphing in the cause of their ty.

BENGAL HURKARU. NOV. 30.

ARRAKAN.

No. V.

DR. TYTLER'S ADDRESS TO THE COURT.

Arakan, 6th Angust, 1825.

NTLEMEN,

arriors, Conquerors of Arakan, in this the recent scene of your splendid Victond lately an important portion of the doions of that presumptuous enemy, whose city menaced the existence of the British ire of India, and has been wrested from rasp by means of your prowess, which has bled the haughty foe into the dust, through range concatenation of eventful circumces I have the honour of addressing you. I gratulate the South Eastern Division of the y, the Army of India, and the British in- s in general on the arrival of this auspici- y. For the moment seems to have at pproached, when the sufferings of our mrades are through your exertions abe remedied,---and above all I congras Army, in consequence of its being to claim for its head a Commander, listinguished for his valour and pru- the Field of Battle, than his parental ced for insuring the safety and welfare ops, who have the felicity to be placed ommand. To me it is quite evident, r may be the opinion of others, by rison, at least, the complaints, urged by me in the letter addressed to the Superintending Surgeon, can neither be esteemed groundless, vexatious, nor unjust. Because were the reverse the fact, is it conceivable that distinguished Commander would with the alacrity which has followed the transmission of that letter have so quickly summoned this Court, and have directed it to be composed of such exalted officers as those in whose presence I have the honour to stand? Your elevated rank in the Army, your known experience,---your invincible valour, exhibited as leaders of the brave men who boast of having been partakers with you in those brilliant fields, and which the enemies of your country have experienced to their utter discomfiture and ruin, in a word, your fine feelings as soldiers afford me a sure and imperishable pledge, you will never allow this enquiry to pass over lightly,—nor cause the circumstances, about to be disclosed for your information, to be viewed in any other light than momentous matters of the most grave and serious import, affecting the safety of the whole of this Army, and with it that of the entire Forces of India, and I might add of Britain in every corner of the world. For it is not alone in Asia in which those calamitous occurrences have taken place,---and in Europe I need but mention the name of WALCHEREN to recal to your recollection a vivid picture of the horrors to which in that quarter British Soldiers were exposed. Lamentable period! when Napoleon was heard shouting in exultation "it is well, let them perish;" and proceeded in rapture, excited by the devouring progress of the fatal pestilence amongst our troops, to the triumph of *Wagram* and conquest of *Vienna*:---and I regret to say the heart rending task has devolved on me to record in this address, that similar scenes, whose sickening details are almost too horrific to bear enumeration, are now passing under our notice in Arracan.

But it is not with speculative opinions, regarding the origin of Fevers, with which I mean to trouble this Court. Whether the cause of those maladies is to be ascribed to effluvia emitted from Marshes, or whether they proceed from any other source: it will be by no one denied,—that diseases of this destructive nature must be greatly aggravated—when, as will be proved to your conviction by means of witnesses, patients unfortunately subjected to their attacks—are in heaps crowded into narrow Wards---are there seen lying on the floor in a state of disgusting filth---their clothes for days unwashed, defiled for hours and hours with their own evacuations,—the atmosphere polluted by means of absence of circulation of pure air,---and compelled for want of room to breathe into each other's faces, while the rain pours in quantities upon their emaciated and suffering bodies,---when they are imperfectly clad and insufficiently supplied with food, it cannot, I affirm be deemed surprising that those maladies, in such a situation should be increased to their utmost,—and that disease, comprising pestilence of the most fearful nature, should be here raging, arrayed in all the horrors of devastation, and should be found thinning the ranks of our brave companions,—whom we have the mortification to perceive falling man by man till I might almost with justice assert the whole Army appears on the brink of annihilation.

In short, when trash, of the description now exhibited for your inspection, is afforded to the Soldiers under pretence of its being nutritious and wholesome food, is it astonishing incurable bowel complaints attended with fever and inflammation, and terminating in Gangrene should prevail? And that monstrous reptiles of this kind, engendered in such masses of filth and corruption collected within the human bowels, should be observed crawling from the mouths of the sick.

It may be necessary to explain in few words, that the circumstances leading to the present enquiry have been purely accidental, and originated in the casual incident of my having a few evenings ago written a note to Mr. Grant, regarding the state of the Hospital, to which he verbally replied next morning—that any suggestion submitted in any way by me would be duly attended to, and in consequence of this a Letter written in a familiar style of which the accompanying (No. 1) is a Copy was addressed to that Gentleman by me;—The subject of which I was afterwards desired to communicate with him publickly or not at all. The consequence has been the present enquiry, which will I entertain not the smallest doubt be attended with most beneficial results to the interests of the British Nation:—inasmuch as the interests of the Nation, and the safety of its Armies are inseperably blended.

Lastly I beg to submit the accompanying Letters, which will prove the degree of attention bestowed on complaints regarding the Hospital, when addressed to the quarter whence those complaints originate. For not only do the Commissariat in this instance sit as Judges in their own cause,—but condemn the complainant, and warn him of consequences about to attend his repetition of groundless and vexatious reports.

The whole of those circumstances have at length by orders of the Brigadier General been placed in your hands. To more able, upright, and disinterested Gentlemen, I am fully aware the present investigation, so important in all its relations could not have been confined. The eyes of this Army are at present turned to your proceedings, this will be shortly followed by an intense interest, inevitably called forth by your report, excited in the illustrious Government of British India, and nothing, therefore, remains further for me in this address, than devoutly imploring the *Almighty's* assistance to your labours, and praying *God* that *He* will prosper your counsels, and in His beneficent Providence bring the matter thus solemnly reposed in your hands, to that felicitious conclusion, which although it cannot recall what is Past, may still make ample amends, by providing against the recurrence of similar evils for the future.

R. TYTLER.

LETTERS REFERED TO IN THE ABOVE.

Arrakan 4th August, 1825.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you the accompanying two letters just received from Assistant Commissary General, Captain Taylor, regarding the complaint made by Mr. Roberts against the Commissariat Department.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

W. L. GRANT, *Supg. Surgeon South East Division.*

To R. TYTLER, M. D. *Surgeon Artillery.*

No. 1407.

To W. L. GRANT, ESQ.

Superintending Surgeon, South East Division.

SIR,—I have the honor to send you the result of the enquiry, on the subject of Complaint made by the Steward against the Gomustah, attached to the Artillery, and trust that you will see the necessity of warning Mr. Roberts, of the consequences of making groundless, and vexatious reports in future.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Commisst. Office, Arracan 4th Aug. 1825. } Your most Obedient Servt. (Signed) J. TAYLOR, *Assistant Commissary Genl.*

Arrakan, August 4th, 1825.

SIR,—Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of yesterday, I beg to acquaint you that on enquiry into the complaint, as stated in Mr. Steward Robert's letter under date 3d Instant, the Native Agent with the Artillery Hospital assures me, that both the Articles (Arrow-root and Eggs) were furnished in the quantities required.

I beg further to observe, that the complaint appears to me to be totally groundless, some mis-

understanding having existed between the Steward and Native Agent.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient Servt.
(Signed) Geo. Heush, *Lieut.* S. *A.* C.. *Gl. To Capt. Taylor, Asst. Comry. Genl.*

The Government Gazette, Dec. 1.

Ava.—The following fragments of information from the kingdom of Ava, are not of a later date than the latter end of October, but they are interesting, as being illustrative of the character and sentiments of the enemy at the present period.

As soon as the Kee Woonghee heard of the robberies by the Banditti, to which we have before referred, he ordered 600 men, under 3 Chiefs, to proceed to stop them, but when the King's command for continuing the war arrived, he was obliged to counter order them. In consequence, the Musqui of Meeaday sent some men to Prome, for the avowed purpose of robbing, and they succeeded in carrying off four new Muskets and Bayonets to the Musqui, who instantly paid down 25 Tickals for each, as a reward.

It appears, that the King gave particular orders to his half brother not to meet the English General at the conference, but to let the Kee Woonghee go.

In the latter part of October, 12 large boats, from Maloon, arrived at Meeaday, with 100 Guns of various calibre, and Jinjals. Breast-works were preparing in every direction. Whilst the person who relates these facts was at Meeaday, bands of from 50 to 500 men were nightly leaving the Burman lines, for the secret purpose of strengthening or relieving their marauding parties in the Prome and Sarrawaddy districts.

A messenger who had been despatched to Membgo states, that when the English General and Officers returned from Membenziek, after the conference, the Burmese Chiefs reported all through the Burmese soldiery and populace, that the English had come to treat in consequence of the Cochin Chinese, the friends of the Burmese, having proposed to come forward and shut the English in, and thus prevent their getting away. They also said that the English demanded a large sum of money as payment for the expenses of the war, but the Burmese answer was,—We too are at great expense; our soldiers cost us 150 rupees each. The English also asked for Arracan, which the Burmese refused; the English then asked for Cheduba, which was in like manner refused. The general report, all through the Burmese army, was, that there must be Peace, as the English were tired out. When the conference was held at the Lotoo, the Burmese, by the advice of Lamainwoon and the Attawoon, had 4000 Musketeers, with Jinjals ready in the surrounding jungle, to fight if any difference took place, or the English gave trouble. Every one thinks there must be peace. The common people think, from the reports spread by the higher classes, that it is because the English give it up. But all the Chiefs know that it is desired by their Government, as the Treasury is exhausted; and the King is now borrowing or exacting from the merchants, and every one he can raise money from. A man who lately arrived at Memboo from Ava, says there is a general confusion there in consequence of the rapacity of the Government for money; there is no credit, and the great Chinese Trade is entirely at a stand, confidence being destroyed. The report of assistance from China is all false. The English, American, and Armenian prisoners, being in the greatest distress for food, sent to Monshoozar to say, they were so long without food they were starving, Monshoozar sent rice and money for their relief, which when the King heard, he ordered him and his whole family for execution, and they were only saved by chance, by the intercession of the King's sister. But all his property is confiscated, and he is in irons. Some of the white people who were in irons are dead, but none have been executed. They died from trouble, broken hearts, and ill usage.

Prince Sarrawaddy is in Memboo, with his own people, only 1000, who are robbing and plundering all the neighbouring districts. There are 4000 boats, with people of the Lower Provinces, under his protection there. A Portuguese, was lately put to death by Maimaboo for *accidentally* crossing the road when his army was passing. It was generally talked before the conference that in the month of November, the English would march from Arracan, Sylhet, and Prome, on Ava, but after the conference the report was, that the English Generals at these places were sending back their people to Bengal. Maim-aboo talked very high to his troops, but was evidently rejoiced at the prospect of Peace. The Burman army altogether, from Maloon to Thongo, is about 60,000 men, of which 12,000 are in Thongo, 6,000 in various posts from thence to Meeaday; and from Maloon to Meeaday there are about 40,000 men. There is a constant communication, by express messengers, from Maloon to Meeaday of every particle of news about the English. Rice at Memboo is 2 Tickals per basket,—at Maloon it is cheaper. Formerly all deserters from the Burman Army were put to death, but there is a new General Order now to direct this practice to be discontinued, and they are to be put to hard labour, such as pounding rice, making powder, &c. &c. The Maloon Stockade is repairing and made large, but the timber is small; it has a strong abbatis.

A native of Prome who had just returned to Meeaday brings information that the Queen is entirely against Peace with the English. A letter was received lately at Meeaday from Cheeka Woonghee, who is at Thongo, saying, "I am ready with my army—and when you move, I will move also. This movement, the deponent says, has taken place, viz. 3,000 men marched along the west bank of the river, 25 miles from it, along a good road, in progress to the vicinity of Hezedah to a district called Opo, under the command of Attawoon Mounzah, with 3 inferior Chiefs. This army had received orders to seize all men, and send them to join the main army of the Burmese. The Thongo people are to move on Rangoon and the lower districts—the Meeaday army is to move on Prome and the Surrawaddy districts. The orders they received are to spare all the people who have not joined the English, but to kill every man, woman and *child*, without regard to age, &c. &c. of those who have sought the protection of the British forces.

The India Gazette, December 1, 1825.

Spain continues in a most unsettled state, but it is confidently anticipated that the day of retribution is not far distant. Ferdinand was in constant dread of conspiracies here and there, and not altogether without reason; for it is rumoured that a most formidable counter stroke is in preparation, which it is understood Mina directs. The Patriots too, have, it is said, plenty of money.

EUROPE.

The Observer, July 10.

Absence of Mind.—A well-known gentleman of Magdalen College, Cambridge, had taken his watch from his pocket, to mark the time he intended to boil an egg for his breakfast, when a friend entering the room, found him absorbed in some abstruse calculation, with the egg in his hand, upon which he was intently looking, and the *watch* supplying its place in the saucepan of boiling water.

In the year 1818 a great number of white Brazilian topazes were introduced into France, which some persons mistook for real diamonds. A M. Legigand, a jeweller, having bought a great quantity of these stones for 2000 fr., sold a small part of them after having had them cut and set. He was prosecuted for having sold them as diamonds, but acquitted; and in the month of February last sold 71 of these stones set in 23 trinkets for 6,256 fr. In his bill he designated them as fine white stones recognised as white Brazilian diamonds. Another action was brought against him, and the following judgment given:—Seeing that in the Brazils there are real diamonds, of the nature of Indian; that the stones sold by defendant are of no real value, and that the real price of the trinkets sold by him does not exceed 800 fr. including 412 for the setting; the Court of Correctional Police sentenced him to six months imprisonment, to pay a fine of 50 fr. and to return the amount paid.

Not far from the ruins of *Vesta's* Temple at Rome, was heard some months ago a subterranean noise, which foretold, according to some superstitious people, a great calamity. The Roman police went down to the place; they dug, and soon discovered a subterraneous passage, and seized upon a man who was amusing himself with forging pieces of money stamped with the effigies of Cæsar, Maximilian, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, &c. This novel sort of coiner owned that he had been carrying on this trade far more than ten years, and that, thanks to his industry, the antique cabinets of many English, German, and French antiquaries had been enriched by these means. As the laws did not provide against so extraordinary a case, this *manufacturer of antiquities* has been released upon promising to sell no more *oboli* for piastres, or Talents for louis d'ors.

We think the Fashionable shew great taste in selecting for Dress Hats those beautiful French White Chips, so much improved by Vyse, of Ludgate-street.

At the late Lancaster Races, Sir P. Musgrave's colt, on pulling up after the third heat for the 50l. on Tuesday, was found to be in a dreadful state, the near hind-foot from the fetlock joint hanging on merely by a little skin in the front, and the pastern bone and small pastern joint were literally shivered to atoms. Thomas Lye, who rode him that heat, found a little failure in action about half a mile from home, but the extent of the remarkable and horrid fracture was not perceptible until he was in the act of pulling up, when within half a neck. A boy had rode the

colt the two first heats, but was too weak, and the colt consequently ran to disadvantage, or the general opinion was that he would have won, he evidently having the superiority of speed. The poor animal was immediately put out of his misery. No one would have thought it possible that a leg could have been so smashed while galloping on so smooth a surface.

Horrid Murder in France.

The following appears in the *Journal de l' Ardeche* of the 25th June;—"On the 20th of this month at Bandouin, a villiage near Privas, Madame Anthonard, aged 45 years, widow of M. Anthouard (who was himself assassinated three years ago,) her five children, Mr. Trombarim, Minister of the Protestant Church; Mr. Malaigue; Madame Roustin, the sister-in-law of Madame Authouard, and a person named Baratier, aged 30 years, a servant of the sister-in-law of Madame Anthouard, had assembled together to discuss an affair of interest to all of them. In order to make our readers understand the history of this meetting, we shall go back some distance. Madame Anthouard, althogh she had been intimate with Baratier, finding herself threatened by him, denounced him to the police about six months ago, and he was put into prison. Madame Anthouard, however, who really loved this young man, sent into prison every thing he could desire, and, in the end, demanded his liberty, which was granted. Those who listen only to passion march inevitably upon ruin. Madame Anthouard is a new proof of this sad truth; she resolved to marry Baratier, and would listen to no advice to the contrary. On the 8th of June the sister of Baratier was condemned to death for the robbery and murder of Madame Brunel. This circumstance naturally caused Madame Anthouard to reflect, and the friends above named assembled together for the purpose of persuading her not to commit so rash an act as to marry Baratier. They succeeded; and Baratier was called in and told that Mad. Anthouard could not be his wife. Baratier left the room apparently calm, but in a few minutes, overcome with disappointment at not marrying this rich widow, he returned with a knife in his hand, and plunged it into her bosom. He drew the knife out and struck it into her arm, which she had held out to defend herself. Her eldest daughter, Emily, ran forward, but Baratier cried out, "Get back; I do not want to injure you." Josephine, the youngest, then stood before her mother, and was struck to the ground, by two stabs in the left shoulder. M. Melaigue escaped with a slight wound in the neck, his hat and the collar of his coat having weakened the blow which the villain aimed at him. M. Trombarin stood forward to oppose Baratier—his age and his white hairs were no protection—the monster struck at him, and he fell severely wounded. A little girl, aged ten years, was then struck at, but she saved her life by falling under the arms of Baratier.—The assassin rushed out of the house, stabbed himself in five places, and then threw himself into a large drain near the spot where he had committed his deeds of horror. He was found dead, with his face against the ground, and was buried on the same day; stones were thrown upon his coffin. Madame Anthouard died on the following day, and her daughter and M. Trombarim are not out of danger, but hopes are entertained that they may recover.

Electrical Eel.—A specimen of the *Gymnotus Electricus* has lately been examined by the Parisian *sçavans*. The greater number were satisfied with a single touch, and consequent shock. But one Doctor, either urged by a greater zeal for science, or governed by a more insatiable curiosity, resolved to try the utmost extent of the animal's powers, and seized it with both his hands, but had quickly reason to repent his temerity, for he immediately felt a rapidly repeated series of the most violent and successively increasing shocks, which forced him to leap about in the most extraordinary manner, and to utter the most piercing screams from the agony that he felt. He then fell into convulsions, in consequence of which his muscles became violently contracted, or from some strange property in the fish, it became impossible to detach the animal from his grasp. In this situation he remained a considerable time, and would, in all probability, have expired under the agony of his sensations, if some one of the persons present had not suggested the plunging of his hands in water, when the eel immediately dropped off. He (the Doctor) has since been most dangerously ill.

It is rumoured that the Portuguese Minister has made an application to our Government, to put in force the Foreign Enlistment Bill against Lord Cochrane.—At the present moment, when efforts are making to restore peace between Portugal and Brazil, such an application reflects no credit on the judgment of the party by whom it is made. We are assured, that Lord Cochrane in his passage to this country, might have made prize of several Portuguese vessels, but allowed them to pass from a desire not to impede the restoration of peace.

The reign of Leo the Twelfth over the Papal States is already marked with bigotry and ultraism. He has instituted an asylum for assassins in Ostia and three other unhealthy towns. The Papal Edict states, that it is for the purpose of re-peopling these places. Every assassin who flies for refuge to one of these towns, which are about ten leagues from the spot where the greatest number of travellers are murdered, is to be free from further pursuit!

Brussels, July 19.—On Sunday the 10th inst., about noon, the lightning struck with a dreadful explosion the reformed church at Almelo, just as the numerous congregation was going to retire after divine service; but a heavy rain detained them. The electric fluid penetrated in two places through the very thick walls of the church, and disappeared in the ground. A bright flash and a smell of sulphur were perceived in the church with a loud detonation. Many persons were thrown down, and others felt a shock, but nobody received any injury, and the damage done to the building is trifling.

Arnheim, July 16.—We received news to-day that the evening before yesterday the Roman Catholic church and above 30 houses were burnt down at Selvoede. Our papers, indeed, contain accounts of numerous fires in various parts of the country.

Christchurch, Hants, July 20.—A most destructive fire broke out in the north-west quarter of this town, at about half-past 10 o'clock this morning, which, in less than four hours, destroyed at least 45 houses, chiefly occupied by the families of artisans and farmers' labourers. Not less than 200 individuals are thus rendered houseless; but a meeting of the principal inhabitants is convened at 4 o'clock, to consider of the best means of affording a temporary provision for them. Great merit is due to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2d Dragoon Guards quartered in our barracks, for the prompt assistance they afforded in working the fire-engine belonging to the barracks.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

House of Lords, Friday, June 3.

The Marquis of Hastings appeared in the house for the first time since he obtained his present rank in the peerage, and took the oaths and his seat. He was introduced by the Marquis of Thomond and the Marquis of Allesbury. The Duke of Norfolk officiated on this occasion as Earl Marshal.

The Earl of Derby presented a petition from Ashton-under-Line, praying for a revision of the law regulating the hours of labour in cotton-factories.

The Earl of Liverpool laid on the table the first report of the Commissioners on Irish education. He also introduced a bill relative to the law of merchant and factor, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Lord Chancellor alluded to the bill for regulating the striking of juries, which is now before the house; and stated, that as soon as the bill was printed, he would fix such a day for the second reading as might be most convenient for their lordships.

Lord Ellenborough and Lord Kenyon presented petitions from certain individuals, praying for compensation in case the county courts bill should pass into a law.

The Earl of Kingston presented a petition from Youghall, in favour of the Irish joint stock companies bill.

Explanation.

The Bishop of Chester wished, by way of explanation, to state that he had received a letter from Manchester, from one of the persons who called the meeting for presenting a petition to the house in favour of the Roman Catholics, complaining of certain erroneous statements in the report of his (the bishop's) speech relative to that petition. He wished, however, to observe, that the allegations which he had laid before their lordships were made by him on the authority of a respectable individual; but he was now desirous of doing justice by a more correct statement of the facts. The first point related to the mode of adjournment. There had on this subject been some misunderstanding. It appeared that on the motion being put, some persons thinking it was carried by a show of hands, went away; but all the respectable part of the meeting did not, as had been said, go away, and the motion was afterwards negatived. He had in his speech stated that the petition was signed by 16,000 persons, but that 12,000 were of the lowest description. He was, however,

now informed that a very great number of the signatures were by the most respectable part of the inhabitants. What he had said about the insertion of Irish names appeared also to be founded in mistake. All he could say was, that he had only stated precisely what had been stated to him, and he had never intended to state any thing which was not perfectly correct.

The Earl of DERBY entered into more minute details of the circumstances of the meeting, and more particularly of what took place on the motion of adjournment, which had been so grossly misrepresented.

The Bishop of CHESTER said, he had, from this occurrence, learned, a lesson not to make assertions on the authority of others. In feature he certainly should not repeat, in that house, the statements of interested parties, without due inquiry.

Lord SUFFIELD was assured, on the best authority, that none of the names to the Manchester petition had been convassed for, and that all the signatures had been voluntary.

UNITARIAN MARRIAGE BILL.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN rose to move the second reading of this bill. He reminded their lordships, that last year he had the honour to propose to them a bill to the same effect as the present, which had this session been brought up from the Commons. That bill had been thrown out on the second reading; but now a bill for the same object had not only been agreed to by the other House of Parliament, but had passed that house without a division on any of its stages. The present bill differed in some respects from that which he had introduced last session. Much pains had been taken to improve it. Ministers of the established church had given their advice, and lent their assistance in framing it. He did not state this fact with the view of thereby obtaining any improper influence over the minds of their lordships, but to induce those who were disposed to object to it to consider the subject well before they opposed a measure which came before them under such a sanction, and which was fortified by the approbation of the House of Commons. The bill related to a grievance not very difficult of remedy, but not the less felt by those whom it affected. The object of the measure was to remove the difficulties which stood in the way of the performance of the marriage ceremony with regard to certain individuals. That ceremony should be open to persons of all opinions: but from the manner in which it had been hitherto treated, it would appear that giving the means of marriage was regarded as a boon. Every individual, however, whatever his opinions might be, was entitled to have all obstacles removed which tended to prevent him from celebrating, in what he considered the most solemn manner, that ceremony which formed the most sacred of all ties. Every unnecessary restriction and regulation which affected particular classes of persons in regard to such an object as marriage, ought surely to be done away without delay; and on this subject it was their lordship's duty to give every relief which was consistent with the safety of the state. Only those regulations which appeared to be called for by necessity ought to be maintained. The different regulations adopted in this and other countries resolved themselves into two kinds—namely, civil and religious. With regard to the former, in as far as related to matters of police, the object of the bill was to maintain every civil right. The persons for whose benefit it was introduced were ready to submit to any civil regulation on the subject of marriage which their lordships might think fit to impose. The religious part of the question, their lordships would perceive, was totally distinct from the civil; and all that the bill proposed to do, was to provide against the depreciation of the sacred ceremony of marriage by regulations to which Unitarians could not conscientiously submit. To make the legality of so solemn a tie as marriage depend upon declaring what the parties did not believe to be truth, was to invite them to do that which their lordships, who were sensible of the sacredness of the obligation entered into, must regard as highly improper. Accordingly to the former bill, the marriage ceremony was to be celebrated by the clergy of the Established Church. That mode had, however, been thought objectionable, and it was therefore provided by the present bill that the ceremony should be carried into effect by the Unitarian ministers in their own congregations. When it was considered that the ceremony of marriage was intended for the benefit of the whole community, it would be proper to perform it, as far as possible, in the same manner for all classes; but as conscientious scruples about performing the ceremony to Unitarians were known to exist in the minds of many ministers of the church, this mode had been abandoned. In the same way some of the ministers of the Established Church had objected to registering the marriages of persons who were united by a ceremony inconsistent with the principles of the church; and to obviate this difficulty, the Unitarians also took upon themselves the trouble of registering their own marriages. In fact, the bill professed to do, and did nothing more than afford relief from regulations inconsistent with the conscientious scruples of individuals. None of their lordships would say that the opinions of the persons whom the bill proposed to relieve were not tolerated by law; and being so, the law ought to protect them, and facilitate to them the means of duly forming the most sacred of all the relations of society. It would, perhaps, be asked, why were the persons for whose benefit the bill was framed so scrupulous? Some, he was aware, might make a compromise with conscience, and be able to satisfy themselves of the propriety of every opinion that was consistent with their temporal interests: but their lordships surely would not encourage a species of reasoning which led to a disregard of the truth of the most solemn declarations. Their lordships ought not to discountenance or despise scruples which were opposed to a practice inconsistent with morality and religion. Persons ought not to be forced to enter the temple of God with equivocation on their tongues, nor made to subscribe to what they did not believe to be true. Wherever sincere and conscientious scruples existed, they ought to be met half-way. On these grounds, he proposed to their lordships the second reading of this bill.

The Archdishop of CANTERBURY had voted for the bill of last session, and intended to give his support to the present, because its tendency was equally to relieve Unitarians and ministers of the Established Church. The scruples of the Unitarians he believed to be sincere; but he was chiefly anxious to remove, by this bill or some other, the difficu[illegible] ministers of the church were involved by [illegible] tarian marriages. The bill, he thought, might be amended; and for that purpose he would propose some clauses in the committee. By this or some other measure, he wished to do away with that unhallowed equivocation, which, sanctioned by law, now took place at the altar.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS, having stated his sentiments at some length upon this subject when it was before the house last year, would trouble their lordships with very few observations upon it at present. He felt himself bound, however, to state as briefly as possible the reasons which impelled him to oppose this bill. His objection lay to the principle of the measure. He did not see on what grounds marriage, according to the rites of the Church of England, was to be considered a grievance to the Unitarians. First, what were they called upon to subscribe? Merely the parties' names. He admitted, however, that they were obliged to make a declaration "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost:" but these very words were used in their own printed form of prayer. The words used by the Unitarians in their ceremony of baptism were these—"I baptize thee in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." They therefore could not justly object to their own form of prayer. He also admitted that the clergyman who performed the ceremony of marriage gave to the parties benediction, by praying to God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, to bless them. Now, if they did not think that they were the better for this, surely they could not feel themselves the worse for it. He defended the ministers of the church of England from the charge of equivocation in the performance of this ceremony for the Unitarians. There was no ground whatever for such a charge, for the word equivocation implied saying one thing and meaning another, for the purpose of deception. Now there was no deception here, because the minister knew beforehand the opinions of the Unitarian, and the Unitarian knew those of the minister, so that neither party was deceiving or deceived. He therefore repelled with indignation the charge brought against the ministers of the church; they were neither guilty of equivocation nor pious fraud. He denied that the Unitarians had any just grounds for saying that their consciences were violated. Occasions were continually occurring when points of doctrine laid down by ministers of the church were disapproved of by some individuals, who said that they would not again go to church to hear them; but that was no reason why the Church of England should not lay down the pure doctrines of Christianity. If the minister of the Gospel did not propound the true principles of faith in Christ Jesus, how else was the gainsaver to be converted? He contended that if this privilege were ceded to the Unitarians, it must also be granted to every other sect and community, however erroneous their opinions might be. The doctrine of the Unitarians gave them no right to be looked upon as a favoured sect; yet this concession would be calculated to give a spread to the opinions of that sect; although by denying the divinity of Christ, they laid the axe to the root of the tree of Christianity itself. For these reasons he moved, as an

...ill be read a second time ...three months.

The Bishop of LICHFIELD and COVENTRY considered the opinions of the Unitarians as utterly destitute of any foundation; and grossly erroneous as they were, he must believe them to affect their conduct; but still he looked upon their present complaint as founded on fair grounds, and he conceived the bill entitled to their lordships' support, as being calculated to deliver the Church of England from the scandalous profanation of a compromise at the altar. He was a general friend to toleration; although he did not wish to give any encouragement to those sectaries; but he did not conceive that the present bill would operate as any encouragement to them. His lordship concluded by supporting the original motion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR would be very glad if any noble lord would inform him what he meant by the word "Unitarian:" for if a Unitarian were a person who denied the divinity of Christ, their lordships, before they could pass this bill, must first pass an act rendering it lawful for him so to do. His lordship then referred to the act of William to show that the denial of the divinity of our Saviour was declared to be a heinous crime, which subjected the party guilty of it to a severe punishment. The act of toleration did not repeal the law as it had stood before; it only excepted the parties in some cases from the consequences of those crimes which were crimes at common law before the passing of that act. No man who should propose to repeal that law, could feel as an Englishman or a Christian: but if it was a crime at common law to deny the divinity of Christ, their Lordships must begin with repealing the common law, and not with an act of Parliament in the teeth of it. The Jews and the Quakers had marriage ceremonies of their own, and he should not be sorry to see a bill introduced, declaring their marriages to be valid; for although they were excepted in Lord Hardwicke's act, yet in a case which had lately come before him, considerable doubts had been raised as to the validity of the Quakers' marriages. He considered the doctrines of the Unitarians as calculated to work an essential mischief in this country, and he called upon the house not to sanction that which the Judges of Westminster Hall must deny in judgment.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL felt great pain in ...differing from his noble and learned friend on the Woolsack, particularly on such a question as this: but, entertaining a strong opinion upon the subject, he should not be discharging his duty if he did not state the grounds of that opinion. His noble and learned ...riend had stated at some length the principles ...f the common law as respected this subject ...nd said, that notwithstanding the act of, ...leration, the common law was still in forces. ...t the noble and learned lord, towards the ...nclusion of his speech, furnished an argu...ent against himself; for what did he admit? ... understanding that Jews and Quakers ...ght lawfully marry according to the rite ...heir own communions; for they were ex...ted in Lord Hardwicke's act. Now could ... man assert that the doctrines of the Uni...ns were more at variance with the princi...s of Christianity than those of the Jews were? The Unitarians denied the divinity of Christ; the Jews denied the truth of Christianity altogether—they blasphemed and crucified him whom we adored. The same argument would apply to Mahometants and various other persuasions, if the members of them were sufficiently numerous in this country. But how did the law stand at present? In some cases marriage according to the rites of the church of England was not necessary even amongst members of the Church of England itself; for they might go to France and be married by a Roman Catholic, or to Scotland and be married by a Presbyterian, and in both cases the marriage was good and binding. He believed that if, in a country where a priest could not be had, a marriage was performed by a civil person, that marriage was also valid by law; and the reason was, that every possible facility might be given to marriage, in order to prevent immorality. He would now advert to the ground of expediency. The strongest argument which he had heard against the bill, was that which had been urged by a right rev. prelate, who said if the concession were to be made to the Unitarians, why not extend it to every other sect? The answer was, because it was impracticable. When a bill had been brought in for that purpose by a noble lord, he (Lord Liverpool) voted for it; but he afterwards stated, that he could not give it his support in the committee, having been convinced, by the speech of a noble friend of his, that it would be impossible to frame a general act to meet the object in view. They had an example for the present measure in the case of the Quakers. He thought, that where there was a sincere and conscientious objection entertained, it ought to be respected. A Jew could not, a Quaker could not, a Unitarian could not, submit to have the ceremony performed by the Church of England, or, if he could, it was only by casting a slur on that church; for their lordships constantly saw in the papers statements of protests which must have filled them with disgust. The church had a right, and it was her duty, to compel marriage according to her own rites, amongst her own members, but as she did not assure to be an infallible church he did not see why she should look with any jealousy on the doctrines of those who were of a different communion. He therefore saw no objection to the present bill and on these grounds he would give it his support.

The bishop of CHESTER would trouble the house with a very few observations. There could be no question as to the importance of this subject to the Unitarians. If they were sincere in their belief (as he had no doubt they were) against the divinity of the Trinity, and if they really considered that by submitting to the ceremony of marriage in the Church of England, they were brought to worship the Trinity, he certainly thought them entitled to relief. While the noble marquis opposite defended the sincerity of the Unitarians, he had thought proper to cast an unmerited imputation on the body of the English clergy. ("No," from Lord Lansdown.) He certainly understood his lordship to allude to them.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, he had not made any such allusion.

The Bishop of CHESTER was ready to admit the sincerity of the Unitarians, but they were spurred on to their present complaint by the sneers of a sect who called themselves Free-thinking Christians. Here his lordship read an extract from the *Free-thinking Christian's Magazine*, in which the writer animadverted upon the marriage of the Unitarians by ministers of the Established Church. As however, there was no very great grievance imposed upon the consciences of the Unitarians, he thought that, after having submitted so long, they might submit for one year longer to the privation of what he considered right. He agreed with the right rev. prelate (the Bishop of Lichfield) that the present measure would afford not only relief to the Unitarians, but also to the clergy of the the Church of England, and he would therefore put the former on the same footing with the Quakers, and all the other Dissenters, before the passing of the marriage act. He was not for imposing the doctrine or the discipline of the Church of England upon those who could not conscientiously entertain them; but the Unitarians were not prepared at present to give the necessary securities against clandestineness, and, consequently, he was impelled to oppose this bill. He had no objection to give the Unitarians the same privilege which was enjoyed by Jews and Quakers, but nothing further; at the same time, that he would provide effectual barriers against clandestine marriages.

Lord REDESDALE opposed the bill.

Lord CALTHORPE supported the bill, on the ground that it was a measure of relief to the church rather than to the Unitarians. He also contended, that it was unfair to place the Unitarians on the same footing as any other Dissenters, because to other Dissenters who did not, like the Unitarians, deny the doctrine of the Trinity, the marriage ceremony was no hardship, but it was to Unitarians a very great one. He would not attempt to impugn the legal argument of the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, but the present law admitting it to be correctly stated by the noble and learned lord, afforded, in his mind, a strong reason for passing the bill. The church could not better promote her true interests than by conforming herself to the increasing knowledge and genius of the age. Nothing could be more injurious to her than to place her in opposition to liberal ideas. The church was able to rely on her own strength, and might, without fear appeal to the augmented learning and assiduity of her clergy, to the increased number of her churches, and to the two great Universities, which year after year sent forth distinguished champions to uphold her rank and maintain her security. In conclusion he surported the measure, because he believed that it would add to the dignity and character of the Church of England.

After a few words from the Marquis of LANSDOWN, in which his lordship denied that the sect of Free-thinking Christians had had any part in bringing forward the present bill, the house divided. The numbers appeared—for the second reading—

Content, 32; Proxies, 20—52 | Not content, 31; Proxies, 25—56. Majority against the bill, 4.

The second reading of the county courts bill was postponed to Thursday next.—The house then adjourned at eight o'clock.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY.—No. XVII.

We left Bologna, on our way to Florence, in the afternoon, that we might cross the Appennines the following day. High Mass had been celebrated at Bologna; it was a kind of gala day and the road was lined with flocks of country-people returning to their homes. At the first village we came to among the hills, we saw talking to her companions by the road side, the only very hadsome Italian we have yet seen. It was not the true Italian face neither, dark and oval, but more like the face of an English peasant, with heightened grace and animation, with sparkling eyes, white teeth, a complexion breathing health.

——"And when she spake,
Betwixt the pearls and rubies softly brake
A silver sound, which heavenly music seem'd to make."

Our voiture was ascending a hill, and as she walked by the side of it with elastic step, and a bloom like the suffusion of a rosy cloud, *the sight of her was good for sore eyes*, in this land of dingy complexions, squat features, scowling eye-brows and round shoulders. We slept at———, nine miles from Bologna, and set off early the next morning, that we might have the whole day before us. The moon, which had lighted us on our way the preceding evening, still hung over the western horizon, its yellow orb nigh dropping behind the snowy peaks of the highest Appennines, while, the sun was rising with dazzling splendour behind a craggy steep that overhung the frozen road we were passing over. The white tops of the Appennines, covered with hoar-frost, gleamed in the misty morning. There was a delightful freshness and novelty in the scene. The Appennines have not the vastness nor the unity of effect of the Alps; but are broken up into a number of abrupt projecting points, that crossing one another. and presenting new combinations as the traveller shifts his point of view, produce, though a less sublime and imposing, a more varied and picturesque effect. A brook brawled down the precipice on the road-side. a pine-tree or mountain-ash hung over it, and shewed the valley below in a more distant, airy, perspective; on the point of a rock half-way down was perched some village-spire or ruined battlement, while hamlets and farm-houses were sheltered in the bosom of the vale far below. A pine-forest rose on the sides of the mountain above, or a bleak tract of brown heath or dark morass was contrasted with the clear pearly tints of the snowy ridges in the higher distance, above which some still loftier peak saluted the sky, tinged with a rosy light.—Such were nearly the features of the landscape all round, and for several miles; and, though we constantly ascended and descended a very winding road, and caught an object now in contact with one part of the scene, now giving relief to another; at one time at a considerable distance beneath our feet, and soon after soaring as high above our heads, yet the elements of beauty or of wildness being the same, the *coup d'œil*, though constantly changing, was as often repeated, and we at length grew tired of a scenery that still seemed another and the same. One of our pleasantest employments was to remark the teams of oxen and carts, that we had lately passed, winding down a declivity in our rear, or suspended on the edge of a precipice, that on the spot had seemed like level ground. We had some difficulty too with our driver, who had talked gallantly over night of hiring a couple of oxen to draw us up the mountain; but when it came *to the push* his heart failed him, and his Swiss economy prevailed. In addition to his habitual closeness, the windfall of the ten guineas, which was beyond his expectations, had whetted his appetite for gain, and he appeared determined to make a good thing of his present journey. He pretended to bargain with several of the owners, but from his beating them down to the lowest fraction, nothing ever came of it, and when from the thawing of the ice in the sun, the inconvenience became serious, so that we were several times obliged to get out and walk, to enable the horses to proceed with the carriage, he said it was too late. The country now grew wilder, & the day gloomy. It was three o'clock before we stopped at—— to have our luggage examined on entering the Tuscan States; and here we resolved to breakfast, instead of proceeding 4 miles farther to Cosivigliano, where, though we did not chuse to pass the night, we had proposed to regale our waking imaginations with a thrilling recollection of the superstitious terrors of the spot at ease and in safety. Our reception at———was frightful enough; the rooms were cold and empty, and we were met with a vacant stare or with sullen frowns, in lieu of any better welcome. I have since thought these were probably the consequence of the contempt and ill-humour shewn by other English travellers at the desolateness of the place, and the apparent want of accommodation; for, as the fire of brush-wood was light, and the eggs, bread, and coffee were brought in by degrees, and we expressed our satisfaction in the cloud on the brow of our reluctant entertainers vanished, and melted into smiles and thanks. There was still an air of mystery, of bustle, and inattention about the house; persons of both sexes, and of every age passed and repassed through our sitting room to an inner chamber with looks of anxiety and importance, and we learned at length, that the mistress of the inn had been, half an hour before, brought to bed of a fine boy.

We had now to mount the longest and steepest ascent of the Appennines; and Jaques, who began to be alarmed at the accounts of the state of the road, and at the increasing gloom of the weather, by a great effort of magnanimity, had a yoke of oxen put to, and afterwards another horse, to drag us up the worst part; but as soon as he could find an excuse he dismissed both, and we crawled and stumbled on as before. The hills were covered with a dense cloud of sleet and vapour, driven before the blast that wrapped us round, and hung like a blanket or (if the reader pleases) a dark curtain over the more distant range of mountains. On our right were high ledges of frowning rocks, "cloud-capt," and the summits impervious to the sight—on our farthest left, an opening was made which showed a milder sky, evening clouds pillowed on rocks, and a chain of lofty peaks basking in the setting sun; between, and in the valley below, there was nothing to be seen but mist, and crag, and grim desolation, and the lowering symptoms of the impending storm. We felt uncomfortable, for the greater violence of the wind, or thickening of the fog, would have presented serious obstacles to our farther progress, which became every moment more necessary as the evening closed in; as it was, we only saw a few yards of the road distinctly before us, which closed as we advanced forward, and at the side there was sometimes a precipice, beyond which we could distinguish nothing but mist, so that we seemed to be travelling along the edge of the world. The feeling was more striking than agreeable. Our horses were blinded by the mist, which drove rapidly against them, and were nearly exhausted with continued exertion. At length, when we had arrived near the very top of the mountain, we had to cross a few yards of very slippery ice, which became a matter of considerable doubt and difficulty.—The horses could hardly keep their feet in straining to move forward, and if one of them had fallen and been hurt, the accident might have detained us in the middle of the mountain, without any aid near, or so late that the descent on the other side would have been dangerous. Luckily, a desperate effort succeeded, and we gained the summit of the hill without accident. We had still some miles to go, and we descended rapidly down on the other side, congratulating ourselves that we had daylight to distinguish the road from the abyss that often skirted it. About half-way down we emerged, to our great delight, from the mist (or *bruyere*, as it is called) that had hitherto enveloped us and the valley opened at our feet in dim but welcome perspective. We proceeded more leisurely on to La Marsk, having escaped the dangers threatened us from precipices and robbers, and drove into a spacious covered court-yard belonging to the inn, where we safely housed like a flock of sheep folded for the night. The inn at La Marsk is like many of the inns in Italy, a set of wide dilapidated halls, without furniture but with quantities of old and bad pictures, portraits and histories. The people (the attendants here were women) were obliging and good-humoured, but we could procure neither eggs nor milk with our coffee, but were compelled to have it *black*. We were put into a sitting room with three beds in it without curtains, as they had no other with a fire-place disengaged, and which, with the coverlids like horse cloths and the strong smell of the leaves of Indian corn with which they were stuffed, brought to one's mind the idea of a three-stalled stable. We were refreshed, however, for we slept securely; and we entered upon the last stage betimes the following day, less exhausted than we had been by the first. We had left the unqualified desolation and unbroken irregularity of the Appennines behind us; but we were still occasionally treated with a rocky cliff, a pine-grove, a mountain-torrent; while there was no end of sloping hills with old ruins or modern villas upon them, of farm-houses built in the Tuscan taste, of gliding streams with bridges over them, of meadow lands and thick plantations of olives and cypresses by the road side.

After being gratified for some hours with the cultivated beauty of the scene (rendered more striking by contrast with our late perils), we came to the brow of the hill overlooking Florence, which lay under us, a scene of enchantment, a city planted in a garden, and resembling a rich and varied suburb. The whole presented a brilliant amphitheatre of hill and vale, of buildings, groves, aad terraces. The circling heights were crowned with sparkling villas; the varying landscape, above or below, waved in an endless succession of olive-grounds. The olive is not unlike the common willow in shape or colour, and being still in leaf, gave to the middle of winter the appearance of a grey summer. In the midst, the Duomo and other churches raised their heads; vineyards and olive-grounds climbed the hills opposite till they joined a snowy ridge of Appennines rising above the top of Fesole; one plantation or row of trees after another fringed the ground, like rich lace; though you saw it not, there flowed the Arno; every thing was on the broadest scale, yet finished in the minutest part, the perfection of nature and of art, populous, splendid, full of life, yet simple, airy, embowered. Florence in itself is inferior to Bologna, and some other towns; but the view of it and immediately round it is superior to any I have seen. It is, indeed, quite delicious, and presents an endless variety of enchanting walks. It is not merely the number, or the exquisiteness, or admirable combination of the objects, their forms or colour, but every spot is rich in associations at once the most classical and romantic. From my friend, L. H.'s house at Moiane, you see at one view the village of Setiniano, belonging to Mr.

chael Angelo, the house in which Machievel lived, and that where Boccacio wrote, two ruined castles, in which the rival families of the Gerardeschi and the ——— carried on the most deadly strife, and which seem as though they might still rear their mouldering heads against each other; and not far from this the *Valley of Ladies* (the scene of *The Decameron*), and Fesole, with the mountains of Perugia beyond. With a view like this, one may think one's sight "enriched," in Burns's phrase. On the ascent towards Fesole is the house where Galileo lived, and he was imprisoned after his release from the Inquisition, at the time Mitta saw him*. In the town itself are Michael Angelo's house, the Baptistery, the gates of which he thought worthy to be the gates of Paradise, the Duomo older than St. Peter's, the ancient Palace of the Medici family, the Palace Pitti, and here also stands the statue that "enchants the world," The view along the Arno is certainly delightful, though somewhat confined, and the bridges over it grotesque and old, but beautiful.

The streets of Florence are paved entirely with flag-stones, and it has an odd effect at first to see the horses and carriages drive over them. You get out of their way, however, more easily than in Paris, from not having the slipperiness of the stones to contend with. The streets get dirty after a slight shower, and the next day you have clouds of dust again. Many of the narrower streets are like lofty paved courts, cut through a soild quarry of stone. In general, the public buildings are old, striking chiefly from their massiness and the quaintness of the style and ornaments. Florence is like a town that has survived itself. It is distinguished by the remains of early and rude grandeur; it is left where it was three hundred years ago. Its history does not seem brought down to the present period. On entering it, you seem enclosed in a besieged town; if you turn down any of its inferior streets, you feel as if you might meet the plague still lurking there. Even the walks out of the town are mostly between high stone walls, which are a bad substitute for hedges. The best and most fashionable is that along the river side; and the gay dresses and glittering equipages passing under the tall cedar trees, and with the purple hills in the distance for a back ground, produce a delightful effect, particularly when seen from the opposite side of the river. The carriages in Florence are numerous and splendid, and rival those in London. Lord Burghersh's, with its six horses and tall footmen in fine liveries, is only distinguishable from the rest by the little child in a blue velvet hat and coat looking out at the window. The Corso on Sundays, and on other high days and holidays, is filled with a double row of carriages, like the ring in Hyde Park, moving slowly in opposite directions, in which you see the flower of the Florentine nobility. I see no difference between them and the English, except that they are darker and graver. It was Carnival time when we came, and the town presented something of the same scene that London does at Bartholomew Fair. The streets were crowded with people, half of them masked. But what soon took off from the gaiety of the motly assemblage was, that you found that the masks were all the same. There was great faith in the season, and great good-will to be pleased, but a dearth of wit and invention. Not merely the uniformity of the masks grew tiresome, but the seeing an inflexible paste board countenance moving about upon a living body (and without any thing quaint or extravagant in the actions of the person to justify a resort to so grotesque a disguise) stocked by its unmeaning incongruity. May-day in London is a favourable version of the Carnival here. The finery of the chimney-sweepers is an agreeable and intelligible contrast to their usual squalidness. Their three day's license has spirit, noise and mirth in it; whereas the dull licentiousness and mechanical antics of the Carnival are drawled out till they are merged without any violent effort in the solemn farce of Lent. It was a fine season this year, and it is said that the difference between a good season and a bad one to the tradespeople is so great, that it pays the rent of their houses. No one is allowed to wear a mask, after Lent commences, and the priests never mask. There is no need that they should. There is no ringing of bells here as with us (triple bob-majors have not sent their cheering sound into the heart of Italy); but during the whole ten days or fortnight that the Carnival continues, there is a noise and jangling of bells, such as is made by the idle boys in a country town on a Shrove Tuesday. We could not tell exactly what to make of the striking of the clocks at first: at eight they struck two; at twelve six. We thought they were put back to prevent the note of time, or were thrown into confusion to accord with the license of the season. A day or two cleared up the mystery, and we found that the clocks here (at least those in our immediate neighbourhood) counted the hours by sixes, instead of going on to twelve—which method, when you are acquainted with it, saves time and patience in telling the hour. I have only heard of two masks that seemed to have any point or humour in them; and one of these was not a mask. but a person who went about with his face uncovered, but keeping it, in spite of every thing he saw or heard, in the same unmoved position as if it were a mask. The other was a person so oddly disguised, that you did not know what to make of him, whether he were man or woman, beast or bird, and who, pretending to be equally at a loss himself, went about asking every one, if they could tell him what he was? A Neapolitan nobleman, who was formerly in England (Count Acetto), carried the liberty of masking too far. He went to the English Ambasssador's in the disguise of a monk, carrying a bundle of wood at his back, with a woman's legs peeping out, and written on a large label, "Provision for the Convent." The Clergy, it is said, interfered, and he has been exiled to Lucca. Lord Burghersh remonstrated loudly at this step, as a violation of the dignity and privileges of Ambassadors. The offence, whatever it was, was committed at his house, and the English Ambassador's house is supposed to be in England—the *absentees* here were alarmed, for at this rate, strangers might be sent out of the town at an hour's notice for a jest—the Count called in person on the Grand Duke, who shook him kindly by the hand—the Countess Rinuccini demanded an interview with the Grand Duchess—but the clergy must be respected, and the Count has been sent away. There has been a good deal of talk and bustle about it—ask the opinion of a dry Scotchman, who judges of every thing by precedent, and he will tell you, "It is just like our *Alien Bill*." It is a rule here that a priest is never brought upon the stage. How do they contrive to act our *Romeo and Juliet*? Moliere's *Tartuffe* is not a priest, but merely a saint. When this play was forbidden to be acted a second time by the Archbishop of Paris, and the audience loudly demanded the reason of its being withdrawn, Moliere came forward and said *Monsieur l' Archeveque neveut pas qu' il soit joué*;" This was a hundred and fifty years ago. With so much wit and sense in the world, one wonders that there are any Tartuffes left in it; but for the last hundred and fifty years, it must be confessed, they have had but an uneasy life of it.

Lent is not kept here very strictly. The streets, however, have rather "a fishy fume" in consequence of it, and, in general, the use of garlick, tobacco, cloves and oil, gives a medicated taint to the air. The number of pilgrims to Rome, at this season, is diminished from 80 or 90,000 a century ago, to a few hundreds at present. We passed two on the road, with their staff, and scrip, and motley attire. I did not look at them with any particle of respect. The impression was, that they were either knaves or fools. The further they come on this errand, the more you have a right to suspect their motives, not that I, by any means, suppose these are always bad—but those who signalise their zeal by these long marches obtain not only absolution for the past, but extraordinary indulgence for the future, so that if person meditates any baseness or mischief, a pilgrimage to Rome is his high road to it. The Popish religion is a convenient cloak for crime, an embroidered robe for virtue. It makes the essence of good and bad to depend on rewards and punishments, and places these in the hands of the priests, for the honour of God, and the welfare of the church. Their path to Heaven is a kind of gallery directly over the path to Hell; or, rather, it is the same road, only that at the end of it, you kneel down, lift up your hands and eyes, and say you have gone wrong, and you are admitted into the right-hand gate, instead of the left-hand one. Hell is said, in the strong language of controversial divinity, to be "paved with good intentions." Heaven, according to some fanatical creeds, is "paved with mock professions." Devotees and proselytes are passed on like wretched paupers, with false certificates of merit, by hypocrites and bigots, who consider submission to their opinions and power as more than equivalent to a conformity to the dictates of reason or the will of God. All this is charged with being a great piece of cant imposture: it is not more so than human nature itself. Popery is said to be a *make-belief* religion: man is a *make-belief* animal---he is never so truly himself as when he is acting a part; he is ever at war with himself---his theory with his practice---what he would be (and therefore pretends to be) with what he is; and Popery is an admirable receipt to reconcile his higher and his lower nature in a beautiful *equivoque* or *double-entendre* of forms and mysteries, the palpableness of sense with the dim abstractions of faith, the indulgence of passion with the atonement of confession and abject repentance when the fit is over, the debasement of the actual and the elevation of the ostensible part of man's nature, the Pagan with the Christian religion; to substitute lipservice, genuflections, adoration of images, counting of beads, repeating of *Aves* for useful works or pure intentions, and to get rid at once of all moral obligation, of all self-controul, and self-respect, by the proxy of maudlin superstition, by a slavish submission to priests and saints, by prostrating ourselves before them, and entreating them to take our sins and weaknesses upon them, and supply us with a saving grace (at the expense of a routine of empty forms and words,) out of the abundance of their merits and deputed righteousness. The religion suits the pride and weakness of man's intellect, the indolence of his will, the cowardiness of his fears, the vanity of his hopes, his disposition to reap the profits of a good thing and leave the trouble to others, the magnificence of his pretensions with the meanness of his performance, the pampering of his passions, the stifling of his remorse, the making sure of this world and the next, the saving of his soul and the comforting of his body. It is adapted equally to kings and people—to those who love power or dread it—who look up to others as Gods, or who would trample them under their feet as reptiles---to the devotees of shew and sound, or the visionary and gloomy recluse---to the hypocrite and bigot---to saints or sinners---to fools or knaves---to men, women and children. In short, its success is owing to this, that it is a mixture of bitter sweets---that it i

* He was confined in the Inquisition about six weeks, where it is supposed he was put to the torture; for he had strange pains in his limbs, and bodily disabilities afterwards. In the Museum here at present is preserved, in a glass case, a finger of Galileo, pointing to the skies! Such is the History of philosophy and superstition.

remedy that soothes the disease it affects to cure —that it is not an antidote, but a vent for the peccant humours, the follies and vices of mankind, with a salvo in favour of appearances, a reserve of loftier aspirations (whenever it is convenient to resort to them), and a formal recognition of certain general principle as a courtesy of speech, or a compromise between the understanding and the passions—*omne tulit punctum*. There is nothing to be said against it, but that it is contrary to reason and common sense, and even were they to prevail over it, some other absurdity would start up in its stead, not less mischievous but less amusing, for man cannot exist long without having scope given to his propensity to the marvellous and contradictory. Methodism with us is only a bastard kind of Popery, with which the rabble are intoxicated; and to which even the mistresses of Kings might resort (but for its vulgarity) to repair faded charms with divine graces, to exchange the sights of passion for the tears of no less luxurious repentance, and to exert one more act of power by making proselytes of their royal paramours.

The Popish calendar is but a transposition of the Pagan Mythology. The images, shrines, and pictures of the Virgin Mary, that we meet at the corner of every street or turning of a road, are not of modern date, but coeval with the old Greek and Roman superstitions. There were the same shrines, and images formerly dedicated to Flora, or Ceres, or Pomona, and flowers and the urn still remain. The oaths of the common people are to this day more Heathen than Catholic. They swear "By the countenance of Bacchus,"—"By the heart of Diana." A knavish inn-keeper, if you complain of the badness of his wine, swears "*Per Bacco e per Deo*," "By Bacchus and by God, that it is good!" I wonder when the change in the forms of image worship took place in the old Roman States, and what effect it had. I used formerly to wonder how or when the people in the mountains of Cumberland and Westmorland, and who live in solitudes to which the town of Keswick is *the polite world*, and its lake "the Leman Lake," first changed from Popery to Protestantism, what difference it made in them at the time, or has done to the present day? The answer to this question would go a good way to shew how little the common people know of or care for any *State Religion*, considered merely as such. Mr. Southey is on the spot, and might do something towards a solution of the difficulty.

Customs come round. I was surprised to find, at the Hotel of the *Four Nations*, were we stopped the two first days, that we could have a pudding for dinner (a thing that is not to be had in all France), and I concluded this was a luxury which the Italians had been compelled to adopt from the influx of the English, and the loudness of their demands for comfort. I understand it is more probable that this dish is indigenous rather than naturalized; and that we got it from them in the time of Queen Elizabeth, when our intercourse with Italy was more frequent than it was with France. We might have remained at the Four Nations for eighteen francs a-day living in a very comfortable manner; but we have removed to apartments fitted up in the English fashion, for ten piastres (two guineas a month), and where the whole of our expenses for boiled and roast, English cups and saucers, and steamed potatoes, does not come to thirty shillings a week. We have every English comfort with lighter air and a finer country. It was exceedingly cold when we first came, and we felt it the more from impatience and disappointment. From the thinness of the air there was a feeling of nakedness about you; you seemed as if placed in an empty receiver. Not a particle of warmth or feeling was left in your whole body; it was just as if the spirit of cold had penetrated every part of you; one might be said to be *vitrified*. It is now mild-er (Feb 23), and like April weather in England. There is a balmy lightness and vernal freshness in the air. Might I once more see the coming on of Spring as erst in the spring-time of my life, it would be here! I cannot speak to the subject of manners in this place, except as to outward appearances, which are the same as in a country town in England. Judging by the fashionable test on this subject, they must be very bad and desperate indeed, for none of that stream of prostitution flows down the streets, that in the British metropolis if supposed to purify the morality of private families and to carry off every particle of grossness or licentiousness from the female heart. Cecisbeism still prevails here, less in the upper, more in the lower classes; and may serve as a subject for the English to vent their spleen and outrageous love of virtue upon.

Fesole, that makes so striking a point of view near Florence, was one of the twelve old Tuscan cities, that existed before the time of the Romans, and afterwards in a state of hostility to them. It is supposed to have been originally founded by a Greek colony that came over with Ceerops, and others go back to the time of Japhet and Hesiod's theogony. Florence was not founded till long after. It is said to have occupied the three conically shaped hills which stand about three miles from Florence. Here was fought the last great battle between Catiline and the Senate; and here the Romans besieged and starved to death an army of the Goths. It is a place of the highest antiquity and renown, but does not bear the stamp of any thing extraordinary upon its face.---You stand upon a bleak, rocky hill, without suspecting it to have been the centre of a throngly population, the seat of battles and of mighty events in eldest times. So you pass through cities and stately palaces, and cannot be persuaded that, one day, no trace of them will be left. Italy is not favourable to the look of age or a length of time. The ravages of the climate are less fatal; the oldest places seem rather deserted than mouldering into ruin, and the youth and beauty of surrounding objects mixes itself up even with the traces of devastation and decay. The monuments of antiquity appear to enjoy a green old age in the smiling productions of modern civilization. The gloom of the seasons does not at any rate add its weight to the gloom of antiquity. It was in Italy, I think, that Milton had the sprit and buoyancy of imagination to write his Latin sonnet on the Platonic idea of the archetype of the world, where he describes the shadowy cave, in which "dwelt Eternity" (*otiosa eternitas*), and ridicules the apprehension that Nature could ever grow old, or "shake her starry head with palsy." It has been well observed, that there is more of the germ of Paradise Lost in the author's early Latin poems, than in his early English ones, which are in a strain rather playful and tender, than stately or sublime! It is said that several of Milton's Poems, which he wrote at this period, are preserved in manuscript in the libraries in Florence; but is is probable that if so, they are no more than duplicates of those already known, which he gave to friends His reputation here was high, and delightful to think of; and a volume was dedicated to him by Malatesta, a poet of the day and a friend of Redi---"To the ingenuous and learned young Englishman, John Milton." When one thinks of the poor figure which our countrymen often make abroad, and also of the supposed reserved habits and puritanical sourness of our great English Epic Poet, one is a little in pain for his reception among Foreigners, and surprised at his success, for which, perhaps, his other accomplishments (as his skill in music) and his personal advantages may, in some measure, account. There is another consideration to be added, which is, that Milton did not labour under the disadvantage of addressing foreigners in their native tongue, but conversed with them on equal terms in Latin. That was surely the polite and enviable age of letters when the learned spoke a common and well-known tongue, instead of petty, huckstering, Gothic dialects of different nations. Now every one who is not a Frenchman, or who does not gabble French, is no better than a stammerer or a changeling out of his own country. I do not complain of this as a very great grievance, but it certainly prevents those farfamed meetings between learned men of different nations which are recorded in history, as of Sir Thomas More with Erasmus, and of Milton with the philosophers & poets of Italy.

"Sweet is the dialect of Arno's vale:
Though half consumed, I gladly turn to hear."
So Dante makes one of his heroes exclaim. It is pleasant to hear or speak one's native tongue, when abroad; but possibly the language of that higher and adopted country, which was familiar to the scholar of former times, sounded even sweeter to the ear of friendship or of genius.

THE SUBALTERN.

(Continued from our last.)

CHAP. XV.

The stone brigade which was wont to connect the two banks of the Bidaossa, and which the French, after their evacuation of the Spanish territory, had destroyed, was not, I found, repaired, but a temporary bridge of pontoons rendered the stream passable, without subjecting the traveller to the necessity of fording. A party of artificers were, moreover, at work, renewing the arches which had been broken down, whilst a new *tete-du-pont* on the opposite side from the old one was already erected to be turned to account in case of any unlooked-for reverse of fortune, and consequent retreat beyond the frontier. I observed, too, that the whole front of the pass, beyond the river, was blocked up with redoubts, batteries, and breast-works, and that Lord Wellington, though pressing forward with Victory in its train, was not unmindful of the fickleness of the blind goddess.

As I was crossing the pontoon bridge, two objects, very different in kind, but intimately connected the one with the other, attracted my attention almost at the same moment. A body of Spanish cavalry, which appeared to have passed the river at one of the fords a little higher up, presented themselves as they wound up a steep by-path which communicated with the high road just beside the old *tete-du-pont*. They were Guerillas, and were consequently clothed, armed, and mounted in a manner the least uniform that can well be imagined. Of the men, some were arrayed in green jackets, with slouched hats, and long feathers; others in blue, helmeted like our yeomanry, or artillery-drivers, whilst not, a few wore cuirasses and brazen head-pieces such as they had probably plundered from their slaughtered enemies. But, notwithstanding this absence of uniformity in dress, the general appearance of these troopers was exceedingly imposing. They were, on the whole, well mounted, and they marched in that sort of loose and independent manner, which without indicating the existence of any discipline amongst them, bespoke no want of self confidence. in individuals. Their whole appearance, indeed, for they could not exceed sixty or eighty men, reminded me forcibly of a troop of bandits! and the resemblance was not the less striking, that they moved to the sound, not of trumpets or other martial music, but of their own voices. They were singing a wild air as they passed, in which sometimes one chanted by himself, then two or three chimed in, and, by and by, the whole squadron joined in a very musical and spirited chorus.

The other object which divided my attention with these boldlooking, but lawless warriors, was about half a dozen dead bodies, which the flow of the tide this moment brought in contact with the pontoons. They were quite naked, bleached perfectly white, & so far had yielded to the operation of decay, that they floated like rags

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of linen on the surface of the water. Perhaps these were some of our own men who had fallen in the passage of the river upwards of eight weeks ago; or perhaps they were the bodies of such of the French soldiers as had perished in their retreat after one of Soult's desperate, but fruitless efforts, to relieve the garrison it St. Sebastian's. Who or what they were, I had no means of ascertaining, nor was it of much consequence; to whatever nation they had once belonged, they were now food for the fishes; and to the fishes they were left, no one dreaming that it was requisite to pull them to land, or to rob one set of reptiles of their prey only to feed another.

Such is a summary of the events which befell me in a morning's ride from the cantonments at Gauthory, to the town of Irun. After crossing the river, my progress was direct, and of little interest. I journeyed, indeed, amid scenes all of them familiar, and therefore, in some degree, having a claim upon my own notice: but I neither saw nor met with any object worth describing to my reader. It was a little past the hour of noon, when my horse's hoofs clanked upon the pavement of Irun.

I found that city just recovering from the bustle which the departure of a corps of twenty thousand Spanish infantry may be supposed to have produced. This vast body of men had, it appeared, behaved so badly in the action of the ninth of November, that Lord Wellington was induced to order them to the rear in disgrace; and they had remained in quarters in Irun and the neighbourhood, till on the day preceding my arrival, when they were again permitted to join the army. By whom they were commanded on the day of their shame, I have totally forgotten; nor will I cast a slur upon the reputation of any general officer, by naming one at random.

Notwithstanding the departure of so great a multitude, I found the place far from deserted either by military or civil inhabitants. A garrison of two or three thousand soldiers was still there; a corps, I believe, of militia, or national guards; whilst few of the houses were unoccupied, though whether by their rightful occupants or not, I take it not upon me to determine. One thing, however, I perfectly recollect, and that is, the extreme incivility and absence of all hospitality which distinguished them. Whether it was that the troops so long quartered amongst them had filled them with hatred of my countrymen, or whether that jealousy which the Spanish people have uniformly felt, and which, in spite of all that Lord Nugent and Sir Robert Wilson may assert to the contrary, they feel, even now, towards the English, was of its own accord, beginning to gather strength, I cannot tell; but I well remember that it was with some difficulty I persuaded the keeper of an inn to put my own and my servant's horses in his stable; and with still greater difficulty that I could prevail upon him to dress an omelet for my dinner. Nor was this all; my journey, be it known, had been undertaken not from curiosity alone, but in the hope of laying in a stock of coffee, cheese, the &c., at a cheap rate. But every effort to obtain these was fruitless the merchants sulkily refusing to deal with me, except on the most exorbitant terms. I was not sorry, under such circumstances, when, having finished my omelet, and baited and rested my horses, I turned my back upon Irun, and took once more a direction towards the front.

I would lay before my readers a detail of another excursion executed on Christmas-day, to St. Jean de Luz, were I not fully aware that there are few among them who are not as well acquainted as myself with the circumstances attending the celebration of that festival in a Roman Catholic country. On the present occasion, all things were done with as much pomp and shew as the state of the city, filled with hostile battalions, and more than half-deserted by its inhabitants and priesthood, would permit. For my own part, I viewed the whole not with levity, certainly, but as certainly without devotion, the entire scene appearing to me better calculated to amuse the external senses, and dazzle the imagination, than to stir up the deeper and more rational sensations of piety. I returned home, nevertheless, well pleased with the mode in which the morning had been spent; and, joining a party of some ten or twelve who had clubbed their rations for the sake of setting forth a piece of roast beef worthy of the occasion, I passed my evening not less agreeably than I had passed the morning.

Among other events during our sojourn at Gauthory, a sale of the effects of such of our brother-officers as had fallen in the late battles, took place. On such occasions, the serjeant-major generally acts the part of auctioneer, and a strange compound of good & bad feeling accompanies the progress of the auction. In every party of men, there will always be some whose thoughts, centring entirely in self, regard every thing as commendable, or the reverse, solely as it increases their enjoyments, or diminishes them. Even the sale of the clothes and accoutrements of one who but a few weeks or days before was their living, and perhaps favorite companion, furnishes to such men food for mirth; and I am sorry to say, that during the sale of which I now speak, more laughter was heard than redounded to the credit of those who joined in, or produced it; in passing this censure upon others, I mean not to exclude myself—by no means. I fear that few laughed more heartily than I when shirts with nine tails, or no tails at all, were held up against the sun by the facetious auctioneer; and when sundry pairs of trowsers were pressed upon our notice as well adapted for summer-wear, inasmuch as their numerous apertures promised to admit a free current of air to cool the blood. But, with one or two exceptions, I must say that there was not a man present who thought of the former owners of these tailless shirts without affection, and who would not have willingly given the full value of the shirts themselves, could that sum have redeemed them from the power of the grave. This sale, however, acted as a sort of warning to me. Though my wardrobe is in as good condition as that of most men, I chose not to have it or its owner made the subject of a joke, so I inserted among my few memoranda, a request that no article of mine should be put up to auction, but that all should be given, in case I fell, as expressly appointed.

I have said, that the usual means of defeating ennui, namely, shooting, coursing, and fishing, were resorted to by Graham and myself, whilst we inhabited these cantonments. Among other experiments we strolled down one lovely morning towards the sea, with the hope of catching some fish for our dinner. In that hope we were disappointed, but the exquisite beauty of the marine view to which our walk introduced us, amply made amends for the absence of sport. It was one of those soft and enervating days which even in England we sometimes meet with, during the latter weeks in December, and which, in the south of France, are very frequent at that season. The sun was shining brightly and warmly, not a breath of air was astir, and the only sound distinguishable by us, who stood on the summit of the cliff, was the gentle and unceasing murmur of tiny waves, as they threw themselves upon the shingle. The extent of waters upon which we gazed, was bounded on the right by the headlands at the mouth of the Adour, and on the left by those near Passages. Before us the waste seemed interminable, and I am not sure that it was the less sublime because not a boat or vessel of any description could be discried upon it. At such moments as these, and when contemplating such a scene, it is hardly possible for any man to hinder his thoughts from wandering away from the object immediately around him, to the land of his nativity, and the home of his fathers. I do not recollect any hour of my life during which the thought of home came more powerfully across me than the present. Perhaps, indeed, the season of the year had some effect in producing these thoughts. It was the season of mirth and festivity—of licensed uproar and innocent irregularity; and cold and heartless must he be who remembers not his home, however far removed from him, when that season returns. I confess that the idea of mine brought something like moisture into my eyes, of which then I had no cause to be ashamed, and the remembrance of which produces in me no sense of shame even now.

The walk towards the sea became from this time my favourite, but it was not my only one. Attended by my faithful spaniel, (a little animal, by the way, which never deserted me even in battle,) I wandered with a gun across my shoulder over a great extent of country, and in all directions. I found the scenery beautiful, but far less beautiful that I had expected to find it in the south of France. There was no want of wood, it is true; and some field, or rather fields lying fallow, were intermixed, in fair proportion, with green meadows, and sloping downs. But there was nothing striking or romantic any where, except in the bold boundary of the Pyrenees, now twenty miles distant. I observed, however, that there was no want of chateaux and gentlemen's seats. These were scattered about in considerable numbers, as if this had been a favourite resort of those few among the French gentry who prefer the quiet of the country to the bustle and hurry of Paris. Some of these chateaux were, moreover, exceedingly elegant in their appearance, and indicated from that, as well as from their extent, that they belonged to men of higher rank than the Mayor of Biaritz; but the generality were of a description which bespoke their owners as belonging to the class of wealthy merchants who supported their town-houses and ware-rooms in Bayonne, or perhaps in Bourdeaux. But all were thoroughly ransacked. Over them, as well as over the houses in our rear, the storm of rapine had passed, leaving its usual traces of dilapidation and ruin behind.

It is needless to continue a narrative of such events. Thus passed several weeks, the business of one day resembling, in almost every respect the business of another. Whenever the weather would permit, I made a point of living out of doors; when the contrary was the case, I adopted the ordinary expedients to kill time with. Nor were we, all this while, without a few occurrences calculated to hinder our forgetting that we really were in an enemy's country, and at the seat of war. The bloody flag was more than once hoisted on the tower of the church of Arcanques, as a signal that the French troops were in motion, and we, in our turn, stood to arms. But of such alarms almost all proved to be groundless, and those which were not intendedly so, might as well have been omitted. The fact was that Soult, having been called upon at this time to detach some divisions of his veteran soldiers to the assistance of Napoleon, already hard pressed by the allies in the north, was under the necessity of impressing into his service every male capable of bearing arms, who was not absolutely required to cultivate the soil. The entire winter was accordingly spent by him in training the conscripts to the use of arms. He marched and countermarched them from place to place that they might learn to move with celerity and in order. He set up targets for them to fire at, and caused frequent alarms to our picquets when teaching his recruits to take a correct aim; he was, in short, now as he always was, indefatigable in providing for the defence of the country committed to his care, and his endeavours to make the most of a force assuredly not adequate for the purpose. But we were not doomed to be continually the dupes of false alarms, nor to be amused for ever with the issuing of orders, which were scarcely issued when they were again retracted. A necessity for a real movement occurred at last, and we bade adieu for ever to the cottage at Gauthory, which we first entered with regret, and finally quitted without reluctance.

(To be Continued.)

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